The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4937. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Imprisonment for Debt Abolished in France.

The Ministerial Budget Adopted by the Italian Parliament.

Re-establishment of the Russian Provincial Assembly.

FRANCE.

Imprisonment for Debt Definitely Abolished.

PARIS, Monday, July 22.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which some time ago passed the Corps Legislatif, has finally passed the Senate, and is now a law of the Empire.

ITALY

Adoption of the Ministerial Budget.

FLORENCE, Monday, July 22—Evening.

The debate on the financial administration of the Government was brought to a conclusion in the Italian Parliament to-day, and the Ministerial budget was adopted with great unanimity.

RUSSIA.

The Provincial Assembly Re-established.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 22.

An Imperial *ukase* has been promulgated, which decrees the reëstablishment of the Provincial Assembly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, July 22—Noon.

Consols for money 94 7-16.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds........72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares........77¼
Erie Railway Shares........45¾

LONDON, Monday, July 22—2 P. M.

Consuls unchanged at 94 7-16.

Erie Railway shares have advanced to 46¾.

United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 72 9-16.

Illinois Central Railway shares, 76¾.

LONDON, Monday, July 22—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 7-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds........72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares........76¾
Erie Railway Shares........46¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares..22¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 22—Noon.

COTTON firm; estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 40s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. 6d.; Beef, 140s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 42s. 6d; Cheese, 56s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Resin, Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum, Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 3d.; Tallow, 44s. 3d.; Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Monday, July 22—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Lins eed Cakes, £9 10s.; Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s,; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £122.

LONDON, Monday, July 22—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 43f. for Standard White.

Sperm Oil has declined to £120 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 22—2 P. M.

The Cotton market continues firm at the opening quotations. The sales will probably exceed the noon estimate.

In the Provision market Bacon is 6d. lower.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firmer, but prices are unaltered. Corn 35s. 9d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat 13s. 8d. ℔ cental for White California. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 42s. Pork, 73s. 6d. Beef, 140s.

PRODUCE—The market for Produce has been generally dull; prices are unchanged. Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s. and Fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Petroleum—9d. for Spirits and 1s. 3d. for refined White.

LONDON, Monday, July 22—Evening.

Sugar and Iron steady at previous quotations. Sperm Oil closed at £129 ℔ ton. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 22—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed firm at the following authorized quotations:
Middling Uplands........10⅝d.
Middling Orleans........10⅞d.

The sales of the day reached 15,000 bales.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 22—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Tripoli*, Capt. MARTYN, from New-York July 12, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 22—Noon.

Dispatches have been received here stating that the bark *Tangent*, from Boston, was passed on the 27th of June, water-logged and abandoned.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Reported Army of Observation on the Rio Grande—Increased Hostility to Foreigners—Execution of Imperialist Generals and Colonels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 22.

Galveston papers are received, containing a week's later intelligence from Mexico.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* doubts the report of an army of observation, numbering fifteen thousand men, under the command of Gen. CORTINA, being placed on the Rio Grande.

The *Ranchero* publishes a letter, stated to have been written by Gen. ESCOBEDO to Gen. GOMEZ, directing the latter by every means in his power to make the country entirely Mexican.

Gen. ESCOBEDO in this letter says that as all the property in the hands of the foreigners in Mexico has been acquired by Mexican misfortunes, the Mexican people should now take possession of it, and have power to hunt them from the country. He says my motto is "Death to all Strangers." He adds that "there is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us as long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union—besides the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their own notables will be begging for their heads, instead of begging for the heads of the Austrians."

Up to the 13th inst Gen. MARQUEZ and Gen. O'HARAN had not been found. Some of their adherents, it is supposed, have secreted them in the house of the British Minister. A strict search is made for them, and as soon as they are discovered they will forthwith be shot.

Gen. DIAZ has ordered the capture of all the foreign representatives who do not recognise the Liberal Government.

Twelve more Generals, who served under MAXIMILIAN, have been shot at Queretaro; among others OTERO and CASTILLO.

Four Imperial Colonels have also been shot.

Seven hundred Austrian prisoners have been sent to Puebla.

President JUAREZ has issued an order for the convocation of the Liberal Congress to elect a President of the Republic.

Gen. ORTEGA is in prison at Monterey.

SANTA ANNA is still alive at Campeachy, but his captors are awaiting instructions in regard to him from the Liberal Government. The feeling there is, that he will undoubtedly be shot. Advices from Matamoras are to the same effect.

The Prussian Consul at Vera Cruz is conducting negotiations to obtain the release of the Austrian prisoners.

Capt. FREEMAN, of the United States revenue-cutter *Wilderness*, which conveyed Madam JUAREZ and party to Vera Cruz, reports that the Liberals are extremely independent, defiant and saucy.

Interesting Additional Particulars of the Archduke's Execution—The Last Words of the Condemned.

From the San Luis Potosi Correspondence of the Ranchero, June 28.

When at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June the parties sentenced were taken out of the Convent of Capuchinas, the Emperor, leaning for a moment against the door, looking at the heavens, said to Licentiate ORTEGA, one of his defenders: "What beautiful heavens! it is such as I desired for the hour of my death." Then they all got into a carriage with a priest. All of them (MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON and MEJIA) were dressed in the most elegant style, as if going to a party. They started for the Cerro de la Campana in a square of four thousand men under arms, to a point distant about one hundred paces from the place where MAXIMILIAN surrendered on the 15th of May, the place for the execution having been selected beforehand.

The Emperor got down from the carriage, and marching, with head erect, with great firmness, and shaking the dust off his clothes in a very natural manner, inquired who were the soldiers that were to fire upon him, and to each of them he gave one ounce of gold, begging them to aim well at his heart. The little officer that was to command the execution said to the Emperor that he regretted thinking that he might die with resentment toward him as commanding the execution, but that he had to comply with his orders, and further added that if it depended upon him, with all his heart he disapproved of all that was going to be done. The Emperor, with admirable frankness, said: "Child, a soldier must always comply with his orders. I thank you with all my heart for your good sentiments, but I exact that you comply with the orders that have been given to you."

He then approached Gens. MIRAMON and MEJIA and embraced them cordially three times, saying to them: "In a few moments we will meet in the other world." MIRAMON and MEJIA did as MAXIMILIAN. At that moment MAXIMILIAN occupied the centre; turning to MIRAMON he said: "General, a brave man is admired by monarchs; I want to give you the post of honor," and placed him in the centre. Then turning to MEJIA he said: "General, what is not rewarded on this earth will be in Heaven." MEJIA was very low spirited, because a few moments before his wife, who had just been delivered, ran crazy through the streets of Queretaro with her newborn child in her arms, a scene that would have brought tears to a tiger's eye.

Advancing a few steps the Emperor, with extraordinary coolness, and a loud, clear voice, spoke as fellows: "Mexicans, men of my class and my origin, who are animated with my sentiment, are destined by Providence to make the happiness of people or be their martyrs. When I came among you I did not bring with me my illegitimate ideas, as I came called by the Mexicans who desired the welfare of their country, and who to-day succumb with me. Before stepping in the grave, I will add that I take with me the consolation of having done all the good in my power, and the satisfaction of not having been abandoned by my true and beloved Generals. Mexicans, may my blood be the last spilled, and may it regenerate Mexico, my unfortunate, adopted country!" He then stepped to one side, and with one foot advanced, his hands crossed on his chest, with his eyes raised toward heaven, he quietly awaited death.

MIRAMON then clearing his voice took from his pocket a little paper, and, as if addressing a body of troops while passing a review, moving his eyes upon that square of four thousand men as coolly as if he were on parade, said: "Soldiers of Mexico, my countrymen, I find myself here sentenced to die as a traitor. When my life does not belong to me, when in a few brief moments I will be no more, I proclaim before you and the whole world that I have never been a traitor to my country. I have fought for her, and to-day I fall with honor. I have children, but they can never blame their father for this infamous calumny that I am to-day charged with. Mexicans, long live Mexico, and long live the Emperor!" Those *vivas* he shouted with all the might of his voice. Everybody was consternated, a few tears ran, and they all three embraced for the last time, and fell like heroes.

Not a soul from Queretaro was present at the execution; the streets were deserted and all the houses closed. The three corpses were embalmed; that of MAXIMILIAN measures two and a quarter varas. His heart was of an unusual size. It is said that MAXIMILIAN left to each of MIRAMON's children $50,000, and in his will he recommends to his brother FRANCIS JOSEPH to have them educated as his own children, and not to forget that they are the two sons of his most loyal and devoted friend, who accompanied him unto death. MEJIA left his son to ESCOBEDO! What remorse for that executioner, who fell into MEJIA's hands several times, and who always pardoned him his miserable life.

A merchant of Brownsville also furnishes the *Ranchero* with several interesting items in relation to the execution. The compiler of these says:

"On the 16th a handkerchief was presented to MAXIMILIAN to cover his eyes with, which he received smiling, and answering that he was accustomed to look into the muzzles of rifles. He made a present of it to his confessor.

It had been granted to the three victims to be shot in the breast, for the purpose of embalming the bodies, and it was prohibited on pain of death to the executioners, to hit the head of one of them.

The coolness and bravery with which these three unfortunate men have met death, is not to be described. MAXIMILIAN, instead of being in want of consolation, has quieted those who tried to console him.

Shortly before the execution took place, probably with the view of tormenting him more, MAXIMILIAN received the false news that CARLOTTA had died. He immediately answered relieved: 'Now I am quite calmed and easy; I have nothing more to lose in this world.'

There had been a German doctor required to embalm the body of MAXIMILIAN, but the Liberals have themselves taken charge of this duty, stating that now, when he is dead, they would attend him with honors belonging to an Austrian Prince."

Another letter from San Luis, of the 28th, says: "The body of MAXIMILIAN is yet in a church in Queretaro, and will not be delivered to the Hamburg Consul, as was first reported. All the arrangements had been made, when the Government refused to give it up. They say that the proper time has not yet arrived, and when it does that it must become the subject of a treaty.

Americans are particularly obnoxious among the Liberals here since the request of the United States Government that MAXIMILIAN be not shot, and of all American papers that are named none is so much abused as the *Ranchero*.

The *El Fantasma*, of Queretaro, was one of the most clamorous papers for the execution of the prisoners."

The Sleeping Car Excursion Party.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, July 22.

The Palace Car Excursion Party from Philadelphia, arrived here shortly after 4 o'clock, but was detained more than an hour waiting for the New-York portion of the excursion party, consisting of three cars. The Philadelphia car was built at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shop in West Philadelphia, and is a most magnificent specimen of workmanship, having cost about $25,000. The moulding, lamps, columns and other ornaments of the interior are of German silver. All fixtures are first class, combining every convenience. The sleeping accommodations cannot be surpassed. The guests are composed principally of the gentlemen of the press, accompanied by their ladies. The party will sup at Altoona and breakfast at Pittsburgh.

Abundant Harvests in Georgia—Large Crops of Wheat and Corn.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, July 22.

The wheat yield is larger than for many years. The corn crop is abundant. The recent rains have secured the older corn, while the younger promises finely. Cotton is from three to four weeks late, but the weed looks good and is bolling well.

Game of Base Ball at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 22.

The base-ball match this afternoon between the National Club of Washington, D. C., and the Union Club of this city, resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 113 to 26.

The Empire Club will play the National Club tomorrow.

Registration at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 22.

Registration has ceased in this city until August. The total number registered thus far is: White, 2,257; colored, 3,032. Registration in Chatham and Effingham Counties stands: White, 272; colored, 1.716.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Continuation of the Defence—More Witnesses Examined—Rebutting Testimony for the Prosecution.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22.

The prosecution in the Surratt trial commenced their rebutting testimony to-day, after allowing the defence to examine Father BOUCHER, at whose house SURRATT remained concealed in Canada some three months. The Priest testified that he continued to conceal him after he discovered who he was, because he believed him to be innocent. The prosecution then introduced several of the employes of the Northern Central Railroad Company, who ran the trains between Elmira and Baltimore on the 13th and 14th of April, 1865. Their testimony showed that it was possible to have left Elmira on the 13th at about noon and reach Baltimore at 3:50 next morning. They then introduced the man who acted as ferryman on the Susquehanna at Williamsport, where the bridge was gone at the time in consequence of the floods, and he positively identified SURRATT, and testified to having ferried him across the river that day. He took particular notice of him because of the peculiar kind of coat he wore, which has been alluded to by several witnesses for the defence. Some further testimony was introduced contradicting that of the witness HOLLOHAN, who swore on the defence that he had lost the Surratt handkerchief at Burlington or St. Albans. Detective BIGLEY, who was with him, testifies that he didn't lay down, and that he said nothing about the loss of the handkerchief until Consul POTTER, in Montreal, mentioned the fact incidentally that a handkerchief thus marked had been found.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 22.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge FISHER presiding.

As soon as the Court was opened, Mr. Merrick stated that Mr. Queen, who was ill last week when summoned, was now in Court, and he asked that he be now examined; the examination would not occupy but a few moments.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would not object to the examination during the morning.

Rev. Charles Boucher was sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley: I reside in the Parish of St. Hilliare, Canada; am Rector of that parish; in 1865 I resided in the Parish of St. Liboire; I recognize the prisoner at the bar; I saw him in April, 1865, at St. Liboire; about the 22d of April, 1865; he was in company with Mr. Joseph Dutilley, who brought him to my place; the prisoner remained at my house about three months, and after that he went to Montreal; I then saw him from time to time until he went to Europe; I saw him twice a week until he left for Europe.

Question—During that time, Sir, do you know that he received any information from the United States with regard to his mother?

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Mr. Bradley said it was stated in the opening by the prosecution that Surratt had fled and deserted his mother, thus showing cowardice. The defence desired to prove that he did not flee as a coward; that he was not aware of his mother's condition, and that it was proposed to show what he did when he ascertained his mother's condition.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was plain that the evidence could not be admitted.

Mr. Wilson said he had not referred to Mrs. Surratt in the opening.

Mr. Merrick contended that it was proper to show this to deny the statement of counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont asked if the Court would allow the prosecution to show that all was not so that had been stated by the Attorney for the defence.

Judge Fisher declared the testimony inadmissable.

Mr. Merrick said they proposed to show that Surratt wanted to come here when he heard of his mother's condition, and was restrained.

The defence noted an exception to the ruling of the Court.

Witness resumed—From the time the prisoner reached my house until he left for Europe, the prisoner's health was very bad; he had chills and fever, and while at my house had them twice a week; he was poorly, and remained in bed most of the time, so that at times I despaired of his life; I knew Dr. McMillan was acquainted with him in the Township of Sheffard; I knew him there in 1860 or 1861; knew him in 1864; I lived in Sheffard then; he was my parishioner; I had an opportunity to know his character as a man of truth and veracity. I knew how he was esteemed; as much as I can see, I don't think his character was very good; it was bad for truth and veracity; McMillan and I had a contest; I owed him $5, which I paid him; prior to the time I quarreled with McMillan he was my parishioner; I had conversation with him on the subject matter of that quarrel; the cause of that quarrel I am reluctant to detail, but I will say I spoke to him about a principle I disliked; it was on account of an abortion; he argued it was not against good morals, and I contended it was; we were both at a house where both attended in our several capacities; afterward there were a load of complaints, and one day McMillan passed my house and I called him in and spoke first of the five dollars; I told him I had delayed giving him the five dollars on account of a subscription he had made; I then told McMillan that he must not practice abortion, or argue the case with my people, as it would create scandal; he used insulting language to me, and I took him by the collar and put him out; I have no hostile feeling toward McMillan on account of that quarrel; I would not believe McMillan under oath, from his reputation for truth.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I recognize the gentleman by your side; he was my family physician; I cannot say positively that he was present at the time of this quarrel; I recognize that man as Dr. Erskine; he was called to attend me sometimes; it strikes me that at the time of the quarrel there was some one with McMillan, but I cannot say that Dr. Erskine is the man; the quarrel with McMillan occurred in the house; I do not think any one was in my parlor at the time; I think this quarrel occurred in June, 1864; I cannot recollect whereabouts I saw McMillan after this; it is hard to recollect, as I shortly afterward left Sheffard; McMillan's general reputation was bad; I can mention some men who would not believe him, and among them a Scotchman named McRae, and a Frenchman named Potnir; another name occurs to my mind, that of Daniel McGill, a farmer of West Sheffard; I cannot now recollect any other; Dr. McMillan was called to attend to me professionally once, because there were no other physicians at Waterloo; I think Dr. Erskine attended me previously; Dr. McMillan I saw pass by several times; he attended several families there; In Sheffard I knew Dr. McMillan for four years; I will not say McMillan bore a bad character for truth the first year I knew him; it was about the year 1862 or 1863 that I first heard of McMillan's bad character for truth; after 1863 his reputation did not go for the best; I left West Sheffard because I was removed by my Bishop, but he never censured my conduct; he did not remove me until I asked for it on account of my health; I was in Sheffard five years, and for four years asked to be removed; I said McMillan insulted me; it occurred in my house.

Question—Was Dr. Erskine present?

Mr. Merrick said the witness had said no one was in the parlor, although he recollected some one came with McMillan.

Question admitted.

Witness resumed—I do not recollect that Dr. Erskine was present when McMillan insulted me; I never was insulted except in my house; McMillan called me a blackguard, and he mumbled some other things, when I took him by the collar; he undertook to resist; he did nothing to insult me except the words, and he called me a liar upon the subject we were speaking of; do not remember having a conversation with McMillan in Dr. Erskine's office in 1864, before the quarrel with McMillan; I was in Erskine's office before the quarrel; don't remember conversing with McMillan in Dr. Erskine's office; don't remember a conversation in Erskine's office about the church subscription; don't remember that McMillan spoke to me about money due in Dr. Erskine's office at Waterloo; don't remember McMillan telling me that the church would not trust the money to me, and that that was the reason why he demanded the money; I went to Sheffard from St. Liberer, and left the latter place last Fall; I first saw the prisoner in St. Liberer; I think it was on a Wednesday evening, April 22, 1865; he came with Joseph Dutilley; they arrived at nine or ten o'clock; I was in bed, but I heard they came in a cart; when Surratt came he was not disguised; don't think his hair was dyed; did not know then where he came from; the prisoner said he came from Montreal; he remained with me three months; don't know by what road he came; my place was four or five miles from Montreal; I think it is a newly-settled place; when he came, they gave the name of the prisoner as Charles Armstrong; I was told he was coming to the country on account of his health, and on account of being compromised in the American war; I did not then know he was accused of being one of the conspirators to murder the President; I saw it in the papers afterward that John H. Surratt was accused of being a conspirator; when I saw that Surratt was missing and I coupled that with the secreting of the young man in my custody; I put some questions to the young man and he acknowledged that he was John Harrison Surratt; when he was committed to my custody I had no suspicion he was Surratt; a little after the 1st of May I believed he was John Surratt; he stayed with me three months; his friends came to see him at the house; people that I did not know came on one occasion to see him; four or five came in the course of the Summer; some names of persons who came were given me.

Question—Did any of the St. Albans raiders come to see him at your house?

Mr. Merrick objected, as it had no relevancy to the case.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was proper to show the connection of this witness with the conspiracy. If he concealed a man he knew to be charged with the conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln, it was proper to show his relation to the parties in the rebellion.

Mr. Bradley did not see how an answer to the question about the St. Albans raiders could throw any light upon the case. The whole question is, does the visit of the St. Albans raiders show the temper or disposition of the witness?

The Court could not see that the visit of the St. Albans raiders was pertinent, and the objection was sustained.

Witness resumed—One of Surratt's visitors was Father La Pierre; others came with Mr. La Pierre; a man named Lackey came with Mr. La Pierre; he stayed at a private house two or three days, and several times came to my house to see Surratt; they came on a hunting expedition, and Surratt went to the bush hunting with them; I sometimes went hunting with them; Surratt went out one evening with Joseph Dutilley to take a ride; he sometimes walked out in the evening and in the daytime; he went to church in his common dress; he did not go to church during service; he was in church from a quarter to half an hour; I did not communicate to any one that I knew the man who was staying with me was Surratt; I did not speak of it to any one: my house was visited by my parishioners every day; my parishioners sometimes saw him; I did not tell my parishioners I was concealing Surratt; I came here as a witness of my own accord; I was served with a subpœna this morning; I had no safe conduct from the Government of the United States; Surratt has gone hunting for birds in the morning and in the afternoon; he sometimes hunted alone, and parties who came to see him went hunting with him; he went out hunting a good many times, but was sometimes so prostrated that he could not move; I never counted the times he went hunting; he suffered with fever and ague; no physician attended him for the sickness; can't give the day of the week that Surratt left me; he left the latter part of July, and went to Montreal; I went to see him at Montreal twice a week; I saw Surratt in a private house in Montreal; I met him at Father La Pierre's father's house; Father La Pierre's father kept a boot and shoe store in St. Paul-street, Montreal; his residence was in Old Cemetery-street, which was a very quiet street; I generally visited Surratt in Montreal on Mondays and Thursdays of each week; the prisoner was in a second story, rear room of Mr. La Pierre's house; have also seen Surratt in Mr. La Pierre's dining-room; never saw Surratt in the street in Montreal; Cemetery-street is near the Bishop's palace; have met strangers at Mr. La. Pierre's house beside the prisoner; do not know their names; on one occasion I met a lady and two daughters; I visited Surratt every week until he took the steamer for Europe; do not remember having missed a week; when I made these visits I stayed over night, and generally slept at the house of Mr. La Pierre; Father La Pierre went with me to visit Surratt at his father's; I saw Surratt the day he left Montreal; I went to Quebec with him; I did not attempt to get on the ocean steamer; I saw Dr. McMillan there, but do not recollect Dr. McMillan ordering the guard not to let me on the *Peruvian;* I parted with Surratt on the tug or small steamer; did not see Surratt in a room there; on the steamer from Montreal to Quebec I saw the prisoner in a cabin in a room; Father LaPierre was with me in the room; some Canadian boys were there, but I remember no one else; Surratt went from Mr. LaPierre's house to the boat and I went with him; I think there was another, but I can't recollect the name; I am not sure there was another person, and I think on reflection there was not; the carriage was open at the sides; upon arriving at the steamer Surratt remained on deck and then went to the cabin; Surratt was not disguised except that his hair was dyed and he wore spectacles; I don't remember any other disguise; his hair was dyed while he was with me; I think I came out of the cabin and left Surratt there; I did not see McMillan on the steamer from Montreal to Quebec; did not see McMillan talk to LaPierre; at this time Father LaPierre was dressed like a civilian and not as a priest; it is not customary in Canada for a priest to dress as a civilian; I was on that occasion dressed in my clerical suit; last Summer I passed through Portland, and went to a watering-place called Old Orchard Beach; don't remember where I stopped; two priests were with me; Father Beauregard and Father Hevey; I did not register my real name there; I registered my name as Javy; I was not then dressed with the ordinary ecclesiastical dress worn in Canada; I did not wear the priest's dress, and I entered a false name on the register; I did not get into a difficulty there; I did not say I was a priest; they supposed I was a lawyer and I did not disabuse their minds; I thought the profession of lawyer was honorable enough; I was not specially attentive to any young ladies there; I am not ashamed of my profession; I was not unwilling they should think me a priest, but I did not disabuse their minds that I was a lawyer.

Redirect by Mr. Bradley—I took the name of Javy at Portland, because I feared that if it was known I knew of Surratt's escape I might be molested; I did not say at Portland that I was Father Beauregard's son; priests do not generally have sons; I never knew of a case; when I found the person at my house was Surratt I did not report him to the authorities of the United States, because I believed him innocent; I suspected that the man was Surratt on account of his absence and the mystery that was around the young man's presence at my house; when I told him my suspicions he acknowledged he was Surratt.

Witness was asked if the papers in relation to the assassination were not kept from Surratt, but the Court refused to admit the answer.

Witness resumed: The trustees of the church I was collecting money for never objected; the objection was from myself, and not from the trustees; I was not removed from Liboire on account of complaint to my Bishop; the request for removal came from myself; I had been asking to be removed for four years, on account of ill health.

Mr. Queen was again called, but did not answer.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution was ready to proceed with rebuttal.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said another witness had arrived, and he asked the privilege of examining him.

Mr. Carrington reminded the Court that the agreement on Saturday was that only one witness was to be examined this morning.

Mr. Scott, the witness, was called, but did not answer.

Judge Fisher directed the prosecution to proceed with the rebutting testimony.

Mr. Merrick said before that was done he asked a ruling upon the motion to strike out certain testimony, which they had heretofore asked should be stricken out.

Mr. Pierrepont said this was not the time to argue this question. It should be done after all the testimony is in.

Mr. Merrick argued that this was the time in order that it might be known what evidence was to be stricken out. Now that the leading testimony of both sides is closed, it is the proper time to get rid of the superfluous testimony.

The Court said they would first go through with all the testimony.

At 12:30 o'clock the Court took a recess until 1 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the prosecution called *Mr. George W. Strayer*, who was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: In April, 1865, was an engineer on the Northern Central Railway; on the 13th of April, 1865, I was at Elmira in the morning, and I left there about ten o'clock, or half past ten o'clock; I left Elmira with a special train, and ran to Williamsport, directly south of Elmira; the distance between Elmira and Williamsport is seventy-eight miles; I met the mail train twenty-five miles south of Elmira; at that time there was no bridge across the Susquehanna at Williamsport; I arrived at Williamsport between one and two o'clock on the day referred to; I knew the ferryman at Williamsport that day; I am still in the employ of the railroad as engineer.

By Mr. Bradley—We had no time-table for that train; this was an extra train, following a regular train; the regular train ran on time; there should be a record of the arrival and departure of trains; that morning the regular and this train left Elmira; a freight train and other trains left that day; I think that day I overtook the freight train at Troy; I met the train going north at Troy; I think it was twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock when I met the up train at Troy; when I got to Williamsport, between one and two o'clock, the passengers had to lay there until thirty-two minutes past nine o'clock before coming South; the road was flooded, and on April 10 we commenced running regularly again; the schedule time between Elmira and Williamsport at that time was five hours; the road was in a bad condition between Ralston and Williamsport and we had to run slow; we cross twenty bridges between Ralston and Williamsport; the bridges had just been repaired and we had to run slow; no time-table train left after I did until the next morning at 8 o'clock; do not know the time between Harrisburgh and Williamsport, but think it is five hours; do not remember if we had any passengers on that extra train; I was not in the caboose, and do not know if there were any passengers on the train I took down on the 13th; the extra train was run over the road to carry Mr. Du Barry, the Superintendent; I ran to Elmira from Williamsport on the 12th of April to carry Mr. Du Barry up; I did not see Mr. Du Barry in the caboose, but I was started out to carry him down.

By Mr. Pierrepont—We carry passengers on all our trains.

By Mr. Bradley—On April 14 I went from Williamsport to Elmira on the regular mail train, leaving Williamsport at eight o'clock; a freight train left after I did; I do not know that any other train arrived at Elmira on that day.

Joseph C. Rogers sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: In April, 1865, was a conductor on the N. C. Railroad, and ran from Williamsport to Elmira; our time of leaving was eight o'clock A. M.; on April 14 I ran north and met Mr. Strayer coming down at Troy at eight thirty-five.

Z. B. Glines sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: In April, 1865, I was charged with the duty of collecting fare at the ferry at Williamsport; it was a rope ferry and we ran across in three to five minutes; Drohan, the ferryman, was there every day I was there; I was off two days, but every other day Drohan was there; there were then two construction trains between Sunbury and Williamsport.

By Mr. Bradley—In April, 1865, until the 20th, I was on the ferry; if the Southern train left Williamsport on time it left at nine thirty-two o'clock; in April, 1865, there was not a sleeping car at Williamsport; passengers took the sleeping cars below the bridge this side of Williamsport; after April 10 trains were moving irregularly between Sunbury and Williamsport.

By Mr. Pierrepont—We had orders at that time to allow passengers to ride on all trains of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; the construction trains did not run at particular hours; the construction trains ran between designated points, keeping out of the way of regular trains.

Maurey Drohan, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—In April, 1865, I ran the ferry at Williamsport; don't know anything about a special train on April 14; I remember a man coming to me; I was on the Williamsport side coiling up my rope, and a man came and asked me to ferry him across; I said I would if he would pay; the man had on a peculiar coat that attracted my attention; the man said he wanted to make the other side; he asked me to take him over, and I said the charge would be fifty cents, and in the middle of the river I stopped and collected the fare; he gave me a dollar, and I had no change, and he allowed me to keep the dollar; witness identified the prisoner as the man he ferried across on the day referred to.

By Mr. Bradley—I was summond here by the Government; an elderly man came after me and brought me here.

Charles P. Hepburn, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was train master on the 13th of April, 1865, on the Philadelphia and Erie road; the road was in good order, except at the ferry; the construction train had orders to take all passengers, because the road was out of order; I give orders for carrying passengers on the construction train; I suppose passengers were carried, because the conductors remitted money daily.

By Mr. Bradley—The construction trains went out in the morning; one construction ran from Williamsport to Watsontown, and the other from Watsontown to Sunbury; I fix the 13th of April, because I looked at the books; don't know when the train left Sunbury for Harrisburg.

George W. Hambright, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—In April, 1865, was passenger conductor on the N. C. Railway between Sunbury and Baltimore. [Books exhibited.] I recognise them as agents' books; on April, 13th, 1865 the train left Sunbury for Baltimore at 4:30 P. M. and arrived at 3:59 A. M.

By Mr. Bradley—The freight train left at half-past four; I know that by the records; have no personal knowledge except by the record; I have no control over the records.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The record of the running of a train is made up by the conductors; the conductors' records are kept at the General Superintendent's office at Harrisburgh; I got these books at the Superintendent's office last Saturday, one week.

Mr. Bradley said that as witness knew nothing personally, but only from a record, his testimony was not admissible, and it should be stricken out.

Witness examined the books, and testified he did not know the handwritiing; he only knew that they were books like the original record; he received them from the office of the Superintendent at Harrisburgh.

Mr. Pierrepont said they would offer the books in evidence to show the time of running.

The Court ordered the evidence of Mr. Hambright to be stricken out, and said the books could not be offered in evidence until they were shown to be the original books.

Detective D. R. P. Bigley, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: In April, 1865, was a detective officer; was employed to go in pursuit of Surratt; Clarvoe and McDevitt were with me; do not know that Weichman was put under arrest; went with Clarvoe the day after the assassination; I heard Clarvoe's evidence; I went with Hollahan, Weichman and McDevitt to Montreal; we arrived at St. Albans on the 20th; Hollahan did not then tell me anything about the handkerchief; afterwards told me he lost the handkerchief at St. Albans; he told me so in April at the American Consul's office in Montreal; we were informed a handkerchief was found; I went with Hollohan from the hotel to the station at Burlington; I did not see Hollohan lie down on the settee at the station; if he had lain down I would have seen him; we did not wait long, but went directly to the train; there was no sleeping or lying down that I saw.

By Mr. Bradley.—Did not see Hollohan lie down; did not know that Hollohan walked with me to the depot from the hotel; I think we did not wait more than five or ten minutes; think it was five or six o'clock A. M. when we left Burlington; the loss of the handkerchief was mentioned in Montreal, either by Mr. Potter, the American Consul, or his Secretary; McDevitt and others were present; some one said that a handkerchief had been found at St. Albans by one of Baker's detectives, and Hollohan said that was the handkerchief he lost at St. Albans; the Consul or his Secretary said the handkerchief was found by one of Baker's detectives; never heard until this trial commenced that the handkerchief was found at Burlington and given to one of Baker's detectives; Hollohan did not say how he lost the handkerchief, and I remarked at the time that it was a strange thing that the detectives should be following us; I am certain that Hollohan did not lie down, because we waited but a short time at Burlington before we took the train; I doubt now whether we even went into the depot; there was a train outside, and we waited there, I think; we reached Burlington at seven or eight o'clock on the 19th, and we stopped at the American House, registering false names; my impression is we got supper at Burlington; in the morning when were called up, it was very early dawn; the hotel was about two blocks from the depot; we reached Burlington by rail; I think we breakfasted at St. Albans that morning; it was, I think, half-past one or two o'clock when we reached Montreal; it might have been earlier, but I don't recollect; we got dinner at the Ottawa House, Montreal.

Major A. C. Richards, Superintendent of Police, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I know Mr. Hollohan; had a conversation with him and others in Montreal.

Question—Did Mr. Hollohan make an official report to you about the hankerchief?

Mr. Bradley objected, as it was not responsive to anything brought out by the defence.

The objection was sustained.

At 3 P. M. the court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Pierrepont announced that the testimony in rebuttal would certainly close in two days.

Rowing Match on the Charles River—A Close Race.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 23—2 A. M.

An exciting three-mile race took place on the Charles River course this evening, between the four-oared boats *What Cheer* and the *George B. McClellan*, for two hundred dollars, and the championship of the Sheridan Boat Club. The wind and weather were favorable for the sport, and the spectators in attendance numbered between 3,000 and 4,000. The start was a fine one, and the friends of each crew were equally confident of winning. The race was a mile and a half, and return. On the return it was difficult to decide which crew would win the race, but the *What Cheer* crossed the line in 20 minutes and 1 second, and the *McClellan* in 21 minutes.

Arrival of the Steamers Moravian and Belgian—Condition of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 22.

The steamship *Moravian*, with 400 passengers, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. She reports that the steamship *North American*, which went ashore on the Island of Anticoste, has been platformed, and is now kept free of water by pumps. It is expected that she will be afloat by Tuesday next.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Gibraltar with the Seventy-eighth Regiment, has arrived here.

Twenty-six families were rendered houseless by the fire.

The Reported Massacre of Bishop Lamey and Party Denied.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 22.

A telegram from Gen. A. J. SMITH, dated Fort Harker, 20th inst., to Gen. STEDMAN's headquarters here, states that reliable information has been received to the effect that Bishop LAMEY and party, who were recently reported attacked by Indians near Fort Larned, taken captives and brutally murdered, passed Fort Dodge, fifty-five miles west of Fort Larned, in company with a large train, on the 16th instant. The reported massacre must therefore be false.

The Schooner Olive Branch Ashore near Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 22.

During a storm on Sunday morning the schooner *Olive Branch*, of Tremont, Me., from Calais, with lumber for Beverly, went ashore near Sandy Beach, and will be a total loss. All hands saved except JAMES KELLEY, the mate, who was injured while attempting to land, and immediately sunk.

Destructive Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 22.

A destructive fire occurred in the Navy-yard yesterday, and destroyed CROWDER & Co.'s tobacco factory, and CHRISTIAN & Co.'s warehouse, together with 300 bales of cotton and 6,000 pounds of salt. Total loss $150,000; insured for $65,000, principally in Northern offices. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

At midnight on Monday some dozen or more men, in various disguises and extremely dilapidated clothing, went to the house of a man named DAVENPORT, in East Holliston, Mass., and forced him to accompany them, in an open carriage, to Lovering's Ledge, some two miles distant. Here, surrounded by quite an assemblage of interested spectators, his person was entirely covered with tar and feathers, after which he was allowed to return home, and the party quietly dispersed. It is said that domestic infelicities are mixed up in the affair.

The Savannah *Republican* of July 19 says: "It was rumored to-day that Mr. DUNCAN, who, it will be remembered, was tried over a year ago by a military commission in this city for maltreatment of Union prisoners at Andersonville, and who was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at Fort Pulaski, has recently succeeded in effecting his escape from that fort, and has not as yet been recaptured."

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

Letter from John Minor Botts to the Colored Voters of Culpepper.

AUBURN, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

To James H. Bannister, Alexander Jackson and other colored friends:

I have received your letter of the 22d, informing me that you, with many others of your race, at the Court-house and vicinity, had associated yourselves together as a portion of the Republican Party of the State, in order to give strength to your newly acquired rights as citizens, and you express a desire to present my name as the representative of the Republican Party in this county as a member of the Convention for the formation of a new Constitution, which will probably be held during the ensuing Fall, and you wish to be informed whether I will be willing to serve you in that capacity if elected.

Entirely concurring in the wisdom you have exhibited in forming such an organization among yourselves, and especially in attaching yourselves to the Republican Party, which is the only party that either you or I, or any other unconditional Union man, can safely connect himself with, I have no hesitation in answering that, while I cannot consent to occupy the position of a candidate for election to the Convention, or for any other office whatever; yet, if it shall be your pleasure, and the pleasure of the people of this county to elect me to fill that most important position, that the best energies of my mind and experience in public life shall be devoted to the promotion of the permanent peace, harmony and prosperity of our Heaven-forsaken State, that has been brought to her present miserable condition by the experimental political hucksters and tricksters that have controlled its destinies for all time in the past; but which, with your aid and God's blessing, is now likely to be transferred to other, and we may hope, to wiser and better hands.

The white portion of our state is *divided*, not *equally*, perhaps, but still divided into what is known as the loyal and disloyal elements of society—in other words, into the fierce and rabid Democracy on the one hand, and the Union men or Republicans on the other—and with the one or the other of these two parties a large majority of the colored people just admitted to the right of suffrage will probably cast their votes. If you will divide your votes and throw a sufficient number in favor of Democracy to keep them in power, then all will be well; but if, in the exercise of your undoubted right and interest, you should conclude to vote with the Republican Party, the Northern wing of which struck the shackles of bondage from your limbs, and the *Southern wing* of which will perpetuate your freedom, and protect you in all your political and legal rights, then we are threatened with *a war of races*, for how else is this war of races to be brought about? What stuff and nonsense it is for them to threaten a war of races, unless they can control your votes, as if we were all children, to be frightened by a nursery tale, or a threat of their vengeance.

It used to be a source of great pride to me that during the lifetime of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, JOHN WICKHAM, CHAPMAN JOHNSON, WATKINS LEIGH and Judge ROBERT STANARD, neither of them ever failed to go to the polls and cast their votes for me whenever I was a candidate, whether for the Legislature or for Congress, and yet their votes never counted but five, and at the close of the polls you might have picked five of the sorriest scamps on the poll of my competitor, and they balanced these five votes of mine, although they were five of the first men that the State could boast, and there was no remedy for it; each man's vote counted one, and no more; and so it is now, and so it will continue to be. The vote of each one of you will count just as much as the vote of any other man in the State, and you are just as free to exercise your judgment, or prejudice, or pleasure in voting, as the case may be, as any other person in the land; and I beg you not to be deterred by any threat, or persuasion, or cajolery that may be used, from voting for whomsoever you think will most benefit yourselves and your State, for in taking care of yourselves, you must not overlook the interests of the State of which you now constitute a part; and if, with the experience of the past, you think those interests will be best promoted by the Democratic Party, your duty requires you so to vote, and I will guarantee you against all war of races for doing so.

They boast of having nine out of every ten whites on their side; some say ninety-nine out of every hundred. Now suppose we have the same proportion of the colored race on our side, what reason have they to complain if, after a stewardship of sixty-seven years, during which they have made a wreck of everything intrusted to their care, the power should be taken from them and transferred to new hands, who may do better, but cannot do worse than they have done?

I have once before admonished you, in a letter to some friends in Petersburgh, that there is a purpose now half dormant, in the event of the restoration of the Democratic Party to power in the State and Federal Governments, not only to test the constitutionality of the acts of Congress conferring suffrage upon you, but also to reduce the former slave to bondage again, upon the ground that it was improperly and unconstitutionally forced upon the Southern States.

Since that letter was written they have sought and obtained the legal opinion of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, a leading Democrat of the State of New-York, and a leading lawyer of the New-York Bar, who fully sustains and justifies them in this view of the question. Need I say more on this subject? "A word to the wise is sufficient."

I want to say a word to you on the subject of registration. There are quite a number of whites, as well as blacks, who don't understand what registration means, and I want to tell you what it does mean.

It is to go to the place appointed, at the proper time, which you can all learn from you neighbors, and if not, from the Freedmen's Bureau, to have your names registered or recorded in a book, that the officers conducting the election on election day may know who has a right to vote and who has not, and this is done to prevent fraud in the election, that all good voters may be admitted and all bad voters rejected, and if you fail to have your names registered at the proper time, no matter how good a vote you may have, you cannot give it—it is lost—and my advice to all, black and white, who can conscientiously and truthfully take the oath required, is to register. I want every man who has the right to vote under the law to make that right secure.

To do this, you will have to swear to several things: 1. That you are a citizen of this State and country &c. 2. That you are 21 years old. 3. That you have not been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion against the United States, nor for crime. 4. That you have never been a member of the Legislature nor held any executive or judicial office in any State and afterward engaged in rebellion. 5. That you have never taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, and afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States, nor given aid and comfort to their enemies. 6. That you have never, as a member of Congress or State Legislature, nor as an executive or judicial officer of the United States, or as a member of a State Legislature, or executive or judicial officer of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States. 7. That you will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States, and obey the laws thereof and to the best of your ability encourage others to do so.

This is the oath that all will have to take, and while there are a great many whites that cannot take it, and will, therefore, be excluded from registering and voting because of their participation in the rebellion, yet there is scarcely a colored man in the State twenty-one years old, who has been a resident of the State for a year, and has not been convicted of an infamous offence, who cannot take this oath.

Now, all you have to do, is to go to the place of registering, which will be in the magisterial district in which you live, take this oath, and your name will be entered on the record as a voter; it will cost you nothing but your day's absence from work for your employer. Give him notice that you are going; if he objects to it, go anyhow, for you are only complying with a duty imposed upon you by law; make up for the day's work if required, or let him deduct it from your wages, and if you are threatened with dismissal from employment, recollect that your labor is as important to him as his money is to you, and if there is a white man in the county weak or mean enough to dismiss you from his service only because you avail yourselves of this privilege and duty conferred upon you by law, come to me, if you are honest and industrious, I have hay to cut, corn to work, fences to put up, and wheat to sow, and I will find employment for you all, at fair wages, until you can get employment elsewhere.

It only remains now for me to inform you for what principles I shall contend, and by what feelings I shall be actuated if I am elected to the Convention. I shall endeavor to establish:

1. That secession is not a blunder simply, but a crime to be punished. 2. That the first allegiance of every citizen is to his country, and not to his State, which is only a component part of his country. 3. A liberal and enlarged system of education for all at the public expense. 4. Impartial suffrage, and equality in political and legal rights without regard to race or color. 5. Free thought, free speech and a free Press, without licentiousness or depravity, throughout free America. 6. The recognition and perpetuation of universal liberty, whether heretofore constitutionally perfected or otherwise. 7. The maintenance of the public faith and credit by the payment of the public debt, created for the perpetuation of American liberty, and the repudiation of the Confederate debt created for our enslavement. 8. Encouragement to Northern Republicans to settle among us as freeholders or leaseowners, as far preferable to the scheme now on foot to introduce Irish and German Democratic voters as common laborers. 9. To give elevation and responsibility to labor, that industry in all honorable pursuits may be appreciated. 10. Universal amnesty and restoration to all civil and political rights to the rank and file of the army, and to the great body of the people, who were misled or seduced into the war by more artful and wicked men; but exclusion from all political power hereafter to those who were instrumental, either by speaking, writing or preaching, in bringing on the war, by which this State was reduced to division, humiliation, penury and ruin, as unfit custodians of the public honor and general prosperity of the State. This is nothing more, nothing less than they would do with all opposed to them (who have committed no offence) if they had the power.

When this same fierce Democracy made an unprovoked war upon feeble Mexico, they demanded "Indemnity for the past and security for the future." We will be more liberal with them; indemnity for the past we may give up, but security for the future must be demanded. Be liberal with the people, but let the leaders slide.

I have no two sets of opinions, one for the public and the other for the private ear; and if this unsought and frank avowal of my principles shall prove acceptable to you and to a majority of the voters of the county, and it should be their pleasure and yours to select me as their representative to the Convention, I shall be pleased to accept the honor conferred, and give such aid as I may to the establishment of the principles herein laid down.

With all becoming consideration and respect, I am your friend and fellow-citizen,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Gov. Pierpoint at Whitesville, Va.—The Parties of the Country and the Republican Party of Virginia.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig, July 22.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

To-day, at Whitesville, in this county, a large crowd of citizens of both colors assembled to hear an address from Gov. PIERPOINT upon the political issues of the day. Among the whites present were many of the most respectable gentlemen of the county, and I have never witnessed a more orderly and attentive body of colored people congregated on any similar occasion.

The Governor, after being introduced by Rev. Mr. CLARKE, of the Episcopal Church, whose guest he is, said that of all that he might be able to say on the occasion, he could not promise in advance what amount would be beneficial to his hearers. The circumstances which now surround us render this a period of special interest and solicitude to every man who truly loves his country. Love of country means the love of self to a certain extent. The country is made up of individuals, and each loves it as it brings protection and the means of happiness and prosperity to every individual, even the humblest. The prosperity of the country depends not upon the prosperity of individuals, communities or sections, but upon that of the whole people. From your birth some of you have enjoyed the fullest measure of liberty, but others of you have but recently realized the truth of the declaration of our fathers, "that all men are born free and independent." Remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that its inestimable blessings are only retained and enjoyed by such as are moral, intelligent and industrious. Our Government can only be sustained by people who represent the highest and purest type of civilization. Officers are the representative agents and servants of the people, and in their selection the question of each one of you should always be, are they honest? are they capable? If you neglect this, and place the destiny of your country in the keeping of men who do not possess those qualities, what security can you have that its institutions will not be perverted and the liberty it now enjoys shipwrecked? We are called upon in Virginia to reconstruct our State Government, and elect representatives to the council of the nation. I do not propose now, however, to discuss the causes which render this necessary, because they are substantially known to every one of you. The first step in the required reconstruction is the formation of a new Constitution for our State. The fundamental principles to be secured therein are the equal civil and political rights of all the people. Our Republican Government is based upon the civilization of the New Testament, in which each man is taught his individual responsibility to himself, his neighbor and his God. Hence each man has his title to his liberty which carries with it a corresponding responsibility for the manner of its use. In the formation of our Government every avenue to happiness and prosperity should be open alike to all, and means of education provided for all the people. Positions which are desirable in our country, either of wealth, power or influence, are only attained by patient labor, study and toil. Labor is honorable, because our Creator has said: "By the sweat of thy face thou shalt earn thy bread." Idleness, on the other hand, produces imbecility of body and mind, and is the parent of crime. He who, therefore, gives way to it is already on the road to the jail and the penitentiary. None of you should repine because you are poor, for if you have a strong arm and a disposition to work, everything necessary for the comfort of yourselves and families and the education of your children is within your reach. Remember that but one day comes at a time, and that day brings its duties and its responsibilities. Neither should you mourn over the past, nor look despondingly upon the future. The man who faithfully discharges his duties daily and saves his earnings cannot fail to procure a competency for himself and lay the foundation of an increased prosperity for his children. The man who has reached fifty years of age with a family is not solicitous for wealth or honors for himself, but his chief concern is for the honor, advancement and prosperity of his offspring. He lives for them. Every one of you should make it a point to save something out of each year's earnings, and as soon as possible purchase a home, if it only embraces twenty or fifty acres of land. Complaint has been made of the inadequacy of the wages paid for labor in Virginia. He had made inquiries in regard to the wages received by the same class of laborers at the North. In consideration that the laborers with families here are furnished with houses, fire-wood, and from one to three acres of land each for cultivation, according to the size of their families, and rations for themselves, he thought the wages received by them fully equal to those received by farm-hands in the sections referred to, and, considering the present condition of the farms, fully as high as the farmers are able to pay. We have just entered upon this new state of things, and cannot expect perfection in a day. Labor and its price will regulate themselves in time, and we must not be impatient. All the blessings of heaven do not come at once, but the rain and the sunshine that fructify the earth are dispensed throughout the seasons. The white men of the South, said the Governor, have a great and weighty responsibility thrown upon them. They have had the means of education and experience in government. It is their duty, as citizens and friends of their country, to aid and advise with the colored people honestly and faithfully as to the proper discharge of their new responsibilities. We have one country and one destiny, and must live together. Our interests are mutual. The one class cannot prosper without the prosperity of the other.

Here a gentleman in the crowd asked the Governor, "What about the Republican Party?"

The Governor replied that he was glad that he had been asked the question. As to parties now he believed that there is but one great party in this country, which is national in its character, and that is the Republican Party. There is a Democratic Party at the North, but he did not know of many people in Virginia who had any strong sympathy for it. The Northern Democrats had urged the people of the South in 1860 and 1861 to go into rebellion with the strongest and most alluring assurances that the Northern people would not interfere with them, but no sooner had they raised the standard of revolt than many of these very Democrats became passive, while others rushed with alacrity into the fight on the Union side. The first and only Democratic Governor elected at the North since the war—Mr. ENGLISH, in Connecticut—was elected on the ground that he was a "War Democrat," and had rendered the Union cause in Congress, from 1861 to 1865, distinguished and effective services. As to those in Virginia who are opposed to the Republican Party, he did not know what they wanted, or what they are in favor of. At one time they are calling upon the white people not to register or to vote, but to preserve a masterly inactivity, and at another urging the white men of the State to form a party in opposition to the colored people. At a crisis like this is there patriotism, wisdom or sound policy in such a course? As certain as such a step is taken it will eventuate in a conflict of races, and who can now adequately picture the ruin which it will bring upon the country and the people? His (the speaker's) object was to combine all white men and black men, who truly love their country and desire its prosperity and its glory, into one great harmonious organization, and call it the Republican party. That they may unite in reconstructing the State Government upon a basis as enduring as truth, and then to merge itself into the great national Republican Party of the country. The principles of that party are well defined, and may be briefly summed up as follows: To cultivate harmony, peace and good will among all men; to secure equal political and civil rights to all the people, without distinction of race or color; to establish a liberal system of common school education which shall impart instruction alike to the white and the colored, and to protect the interests and develop the resources of the country. There were men in the country who did not believe in a republican government, and doubted the capacity of the people for self-government. These are ever croaking and grumbling, and he wanted them kept out of the Republican Party. But if all the people of Virginia, white and colored, who believe in liberty and a republican government, and desire the welfare and prosperity of their country, will only come together, it will not be long before we shall have in Virginia a party powerful in character, talent, influence and numbers. Then reconstruction will be easy and speedy, because the people will have a mind for the work.

On the same day Gov. PIERPOINT addressed a large meeting at Clover Depot, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Large Fire at Port Hope, Canada—Fatal Accident, &c.

PORT HOPE, Ontario, Monday, July 22.

A fire on Saturday last at this place destroyed the stores of A. S. Tempest, S. N. Pitts, E. Clewes, G. Brent, P. J. O'Donnell, H. F. Howell and N. Hockin. Several other parties, who occupied the upper floors, lost heavily. The total loss exceeds $50,000.

A fire engine ran over a man named COFFIN, killing him instantly.

A terrible hurricane visited this vicinity last night. The new military drilling shed, which was in course of erection and had been nearly completed, was blown down and entirely destroyed.

Registration in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 22.

The people of this State have not yet received any information in regard to registration, and great apathy exists.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Public Opinion, Its Causes, Reasoning and Conclusions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, July 17, 1867.

The impression is fast gaining ground, among the steadiest and most conservative, that the object of the dominant majority is to crush out and destroy all who are not ready to support Radicalism in all its branches, and that reconstruction and peace, on the basis of security for life, liberty and property, for all sorts and conditions of men, are unattainable on any terms short of an unconditional enlistment in the extreme Radical ranks. Observation on the effects of negro suffrage on the social and economical, as well as on the political affairs of the community, the apparent determination to exclude the white population from all participation in the local government by the universal imposition of the test oath, (which, it is notorious, not one in a hundred can subscribe,) and the almost universal apprehension that the elevation, by legislative decree, of the incapable negro and the degradation of the capable white man, will inevitably tend to a conflict of races, in which the power of the Government will be exercised to sustain the former against the latter, are the causes which have produced this impression, which, as I have above stated, is now widely entertained by those who are the most anxious for conciliation and the most willing to make concessions to that end. You will not find the true state of public opinion neither in the angry and excited utterances of the newspapers which are opposed to the Military bills, nor in the pliant counsels of those which favor their acceptance. The masses of the people, of all classes, are not angry nor excited. They are despondent and therefore apathetic, and hence the lamentably small number of white men who have availed themselves of the power to register. They say nothing, have no public meetings, and make no effort to influence the negro vote, because they believe that Conservatism, however honestly loyal, is as odious to the ruling majority as defiant opposition, and they do nothing because, believing the storm to be inevitable, they think the sooner it comes and the more violent it is the sooner it will be spent and over.

In the range of my own personal acquaintance there are very many who were resolved to support the Reconstruction bills, to register and vote, and to address negro meetings—in order to avert the radicalization of that class of voters—who have told me within a few days that they have determined to be entirely passive, from the conviction that could they secure a conservative triumph at the election and in the Convention, Congress would not accept the result, but would still insist on extreme radical action and extreme radical representation as the essential condition to approved reconstruction.

Thus far, in every county in the State, so far as they have been heard from, the negroes are largely in a majority of the registered voters; and I feel confident, unless some unforseen change in public sentiment takes place, that when the books are closed the political ascendancy of the blacks will not be materially diminished. The Loyal Leagues and other kindred organizations have been untiring in their efforts to make this vote compact and secure for radicalism, and anybody who has conversed with the negroes and observed their demeanor and temper within the past few weeks, must be assured that a large majority of them are resolved to assume an attitude of political opposition to the whites, from a distrust of the sincerity and objects of the latter, and from a confidence that support of the Radicals is the surest and speediest way to the possession of land and a consequent immunity from labor.

The unlimited extension of the powers of the district commanders does not create the least uneasiness or alarm, although it may be regarded as a novel mode of *guaranteeing* "a republican form of government." If the alternative were presented to the white population of these States between the absolute dominion of the commanding generals for an indefinite time, and the republican government which a free negro majority will establish, the former would be adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and would be welcomed as a great boon. It is not the loss of individual liberty and power, nor is it the aversion to despotism which has produced the despondency to which I allude. It is the apprehension of the anarchy and chaos which the people belive must result from the transfer of the administration of all government into the hands of a race which its most partial friends admit is utterly incapable, from mental inferiority as well as complete ignorance of the duties and responsibilities which have been cast upon it. The immediate cause of this change in public feeling is the action of the majority since the meeting of Congress in extra session. Their eagerness to contradict every line of Mr. Stanbery's opinion on the construction of the Sherman and supplemental bills, and to arrest every possible tendency to liberality in the execution of the law, has induced the belief that *per far aut nefas* radicalism will be made to prevail, and that all efforts to modify its severity will be fruitless of everything but increased punishment.

Were the present incumbents of all the offices in the various departments of the State Government declared vacant by the commanding general, and were he to undertake to fill them either by election or appointment, he would be compelled, under the law requiring the test oath as an essential qualification, to appoint negroes to fill the places, or to import Northern men, as it is unquestionable that there are not a sufficient number of white men in the State who could take that oath to fill the various offices in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government. What Gen. Sickles has said of South Carolina in his letter to Senator Trumbull is true of Georgia. Indeed the officers of the Federal Government who have been required to appoint subordinates in those States, and are by law restricted in their appointment to those who can take the oath, have declared that it is impossible to find a sufficient number of men of requisite intelligence and trustworthiness to occupy the offices, unless the terms of the oath are considerably modified. The salaries and influence attached to the greater number of State offices are entirely insufficient to induce Northern citizens of respectability to accept them, were they legally appointable; and yet the faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of these offices is essential to the security and happiness of the people. The belief is that negroes will elect themselves to these positions, and that the Legislature and the Bench will be occupied by black men, without intelligence, or one particle of the knowledge necessary to fulfill the duty.

I do not propose to give any opinion as to the wisdom or folly of this reasoning, or of the justice or groundlessness of these apprehensions. I only state facts and note results. While the offices of the local government are left provisionally in the hands of the present incumbents, even with the condition attached that they do or say nothing to interfere with the reconstruction measures of Congress, people feel security for their persons and property; but if they are displaced, and the judges, sheriffs, ordinaries, mayors, and all other magistrates, are to be negroes, everybody who lives here knows that anarchy must be the consequence—not because the negroes are turbulent, but because they are as ignorant of the official duties as they are of the planetary system. Under the explanatory bill which has just passed, and which positively prohibits the appointment to office in these States of any one who cannot take the test oath, the native white population is virtually as much excluded from office as if the disability were attached indiscriminately to the white race; and from this fact people infer that the object of the legislation is punishment of the whole community, and not merely security against the secession element; because, if the latter was the only object, negro suffrage by itself could have amply secured it, without the absolute exclusion from office of all the intelligence and experience of the population.

I have already in former letters described the social and industrial disturbance which has already occurred, and which it is feared will assume much more alarming proportions. The harvesting of the cotton crop begins in September and continues until the beginning of December. During this time unremitting diligence on the part of the laborers is necessary to pick, gin, bale and transport to market the crop, and it is just at this time that the political excitement will be at its height.

Had I proposed to myself, or did the Times desire that I should only communicate what I considered agreeable or charming intelligence, I should not have written the foregoing description of what I know to be the popular opinion on the great question of the day. But as a faithful correspondent I consider it my duty to present the facts as I learn them, and to give the readers of the Times an unprejudiced view of "affairs in Georgia." The failure to register and acquire the right to vote by thousands who are not excluded, is the great fact which furnishes the best key to popular opinion and popular apprehension. It would be a great error to attribute this failure to disloyalty. Every man craves peace, and nobody sees the least possibility of obtaining it outside of the Union and under the protection of the United States. Those Northern men who have traveled through the South and had opportunities to feel the popular pulse have so declared, and there can be no honest doubt of the fact. It is the conviction that action will do harm instead of good which prompts to inaction; and it is the vivid apprehension of the social, industrial and political ruin which will ensue from the government of negroes which has produced the despair which calls forth, wherever you go and with whomsoever you converse, the cry: "Our ruin is inevitable. Nothing but a miracle can save us."

Your able correspondent, "Libra," has given you a faithful picture of negro registration. I have seen many such scenes, and I can assure you with perfect sincerity and free from all prejudice that not one in a hundred of the negroes whom I have seen registered had the most distant conception of the object of registration, of the meaning of the oath they took, or of the purpose of the suffrage. Many of them believe that it is a compulsory census of the colored people, that the Government may learn the number who are to get "free farms," and that voting for the Radicals is the price which they must pay to acquire these landed estates. It is this utter ignorance which makes the prospect of negro judges, sheriffs, ordinaries, justices of the peace, notaries, legislators, &c., appalling to those who understand the duties of these offices, and who see the ruin which this ignorance in power must of necessity bring upon the whole people.

It will naturally strike the Northern mind as extraordinary how men seeing this danger should fail to take any steps to avert it, and how, having it in their power to secure a voice at the elections, they deliberately refuse to do so. But strange though it be, it is nevertheless true, and can only be accounted for by the despair which, within a few weeks, seems to have enveloped the people. They cannot be persuaded that they can do anything to help themselves, and they conclude that to lie down and remain perfectly still is safer than a vain attempt to buffet the storm. I have been frequently astonished to hear men of acknowledged talent, moderation and real loyalty, counsel this non-action and admit this despair; men, too, who a short time since were very emphatic in their recommendation of an active and earnest compliance with the requirements of the Sherman Bill. Their explanation of the change in their opinions is, that they were willing to aid in the ascendancy of loyalty combined with knowledge and character, but not to transfer the control of government to universally acknowledged ignorance and incapacity. Seeing that the dominant party are determined to extend and enforce the disabling acts, and to resent any attempt to construe them liberally, they conclude that it is vain "to kick against the pricks" and cease all effort.

You may have remarked that Ex-Gov. Brown took no part in the recent Radical Convention held at Atlanta. It is said that he absolutely declined to do so, and that he has cut loose from his associates of a few weeks ago, being unwilling to go the length to which Farrow and Marcom have gone.

The Convention will certainly be adopted. Of the white votes registered in Georgia a majority will vote against it; but the negro vote will be all polled and will be a unit in favor of it. It will be controlled and directed by such men as Farrow and Bryant, Marcom and Eberhart, and will adopt such a constitution as even Mr. Thaddeus Stevens will approve. But what then? Will such a consummation be reconstruction such as the intelligent masses at the North desire in the interests of the whole country? These are questions which thinking men ask, and which I hear every day of my life?

QUONDAM.

Fighting Editors in Mississippi.

The Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Republican*, speaking of the various editors who conducted the *Sentinel*, of that city, before the war, says:

"Dr. Hagan took charge in 1837, fought a duel with the editor of the *Whig*, participated in a number of free fights, and was finally killed in 1832, in a street fight by W. D. Adams. His assistant Isaac Partridge, died with yellow fever in 1840. Dr. J. S. Hall, associated with Mr. Partridge, was a noted duelist, and had a number of affairs, in one of which he was severely wounded. The next unlucky editor was James Ryan, who, in vindication of his honor, was killed by R. E. Hamit, of the *Whig*. From the report of the fight it would seem that the *Whig* man got the best of it. Next in the list came Walter Hickey, who indulged in several street rows, and was repeatedly wounded. He killed Dr. Macklin, and was soon after killed himself, in the Lone Star State.

The next editor was John Lavins, who, it seems, declined glory on the field of horrors, and consequently is not entitled to a place in the niche of fame. He indulged, however, in the usual amount of Southern indiscreet abuse, and atoned for his folly by serving a time in prison. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, in aspiring to immortality, came to an untimely end in a free fight with H. A. Crabbe; Mr. Crabbe was assassinated in the same manner in Sonora. Mr. F. C. succeeded Jenkins, but not finding the editorial chair an easy one, he did the most sensible thing an editor could do, and drowned his sorrows and body at the same time in the Father of Waters. William Roy, Esq., subsequently assumed the editorial charge of the *Sentinel*, and soon after he celebrated the event with a street fight. This exercise was repeated at intervals until finally he was assassinated in a street row by his book-keeper. The book-keeper died a natural death about two years since."

Good-bye Longstreet.

Under this head the Baton Rouge, La., *Advocate* says:

"If Longstreet has gone to the Radicals he is dead to us, and we draw down a vail, behind which is all that is bright and glorious of our Confederate General. Beyond the screen a Longstreet may participate in the wild devilitry of the bitter oppressors of his people, but there will be few to follow him in his wild career. There will be few who will care to recognize in the future Radical leader the man who led our ragged hosts into the very jaws of death in defence of his country. It was not then decided by the sword that we should be deprived of our every right. It is even now left to us to swell the ranks of the great majority of the people of this Union, which majority is at this day in favor of granting us equal rights. The Radical majorities of last year were the fruits of the unfortunate riot in New-Orleans, and there is every indication that Northern public sentiment has recovered from the spasm of anger which, caused by that riot, resulted in Radicalizing Congress and fastening upon us the military bill.

Longstreet had the right to remain with us and patiently await our restoration, but he has chosen otherwise, and instead of being followed into the camp of our enemies by our people, they will, as did the gallant battle-scarred Hood, turn from him with a "good bye Longstreet."

LOUISIANA.

Decrees of Congress—Popular Amusements—Affairs in New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, July, 1867.

Our own condition has been so long and so well ascertained that the interest in the special legislation is merged in the infinitely greater consequences upon the structure of the common government, just as a poor fellow who is undergoing the reduction of a dislocated limb may forget his pain for the moment in witnessing some capital amputation going on near him. The South has suffered much from its own office-hunters, and much more from those who come from abroad for the same object. It is, in truth, the struggle for the sick man's shoes, which he does not yet feel willing to surrender, that has produced much of the natural excitement. The Southern hunter employed Mr. Johnson to keep him in; the Northern complained to Mr. Stevens, and the result is the Military Occupation Bill. The Southern masses have not interested themselves at all. Their fighting is over. Never were a people more docile. What more is wanted? It is not in accordance with Republican principles to make a minority surrender their opinions and then punish them for not applauding their own execution. The Teuton who whipped his son, subdued and silent, because "he *tinks* got tam" has rather been a subject of ridicule than imitation. But in punishing the office-hunters among us the whole body of the loyal and of the obedient are punished also. It is keeping in a whole school because five boys did not know their lessons. More than this, there is a new form of government constituted in which the majority imprison and disfranchise the minority. The form of Constitution, in which the Executive and Judicial Departments were intended to be distinct and independent, has been so far changed as that both are subordinate and ministerial to the representative. Communities of people entitled to representation have been deprived of that right upon a mere allegation by the majority that they have not exercised their right of choice in a proper manner. The President, under persecution for the exercise of opinions alleged to be erroneous, is sedulously excluded from the execution of the laws over a large part of the Republic. He is a virtual prisoner of State, and may even come to trial before the late President of the Confederacy—so-called. These are cardinal changes in the form of government. Setting apart the unnecessary inconsistency of punishing a man because he cannot think with the greater number which of old "stoned the prophets" and crucified the Saviour, the rule of the majority may be as absolute as that of an autocrat. It is at least an innovation on the doctrines heretofore taught in America, where the rights of individuals and of smaller communities used to be called sacred. It is not an uncommon fact in surgery that amputation does not stop gangrene. The exclusion of the Kentucky members, while that State is an undoubted member of the Union, shows what an abuse the sovereignty of the majority may do. If Ohio and Massachusetts were in a minority, and it were desirable to exclude their vote, might it not be done on the same reasoning and upon the mere allegations of a preamble?

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

In proportion as a people have very little to do with their own Government they devote themselves cheerfully to such rational pleasures as come within their reach. The white people of the South, and especially of this portion, are becoming very fond of public entertainments, while the freedman, having succeeded to their political care, is rarely seen to smile and has given up singing and laughter entirely. He demeans himself with the gravity of one who may be at any moment called on to fill the highest office in the State. Still, with occasional exceptions, the freedman behaves very well, and the general relations with the whites continue undisturbed.

Of course, the decisive decree of Congress and its indefinite duration has suspended the interest in the subdivisions of the colored people, but everything is quiet in that respect. The hour of pleasure is most manifest here on the Sabbath, for though that day is not held in such strict observance by the Catholic populations, the Northern Protestant falls readily into the usage, and dances or plays base ball as if his Sabbath duties had never been confirmed at the knees of his New-England mamma. So we will make a Sabbath excursion.

THE CITY PARK.

This does not remind one of your artificial lakes and serpentine drives. It is an inclosure of some ten acres on the borders of the city, and bordering on the swamp. The main feature consists of some dozen magnificent spreading live-oak trees, under whose shade the grass has been trodden away. There is a game of baseball going on. The players in this hot climate are as wet as perspiration can make them. They play with Anglo-Saxon energy. The creole does not play at perspiratory games; he is rather a man of *eau sucrée*, cigarettes and dominoes. This club seems to be in duplicate, for when a young man wears a white belt inscribed with any of the club titles, there is a young lady who wears a similar belt with the same inscription; but two of these young ladies, growing tired of tooting at others, and preparing to make spectacles of themselves, call on the musicians, whose instruments are lying idle on the benches, to play a waltz. No sooner have these damsels begun to spin around gracefully than, first one of these base men, and then another, abandons his post and joins in the mazy. It is not long before the whole audience are looking with delight upon the grace and beauty which mingle in the scene. We leave there and stop at *Le petit Tivoli*, and then at the Magnolia Gardens. Here is an attraction. Some intrepid aeronaut will ascend in a balloon, and a large crowd has assembled to witness the feat. Presently the balloon, striped in white and pink, is seen rapidly to ascend. Terrible to behold, the aeronaut has his trapeze ropes and bar swinging below the balloon, and is going through every posture in the air that he has done in the arena! There he is, 50, 100, 200, 500 feet up in the sky, swinging by his arms, his legs, and performing such antics that one grows giddy to look at him, until he is so high as to seem like a puppet. On our return the car stops at another immense crowd, assembled to witness another tight-rope and trapeze exercise. As the performer was not more than twenty or thirty feet from the ground we scarcely turned our head to observe him, and the frightful fall—as it seemed last week—of poor little "All Right," being only about forty feet, had lost its effect on us entirely. Such are the profound revulsions of feeling—such is the readiness with which in vice, or politics, or gymnastics the human mind can discard alike the early teachings of religion, the awe of the supernatural, or the ideas of regular and responsible government. The old spring-board or balance-pole of Clay or Jackson are despised at the daring feats and impossible positions of a modern political aeronaut. But we will finish the day and the letter with

THE HAND-ORGANS.

This invaluable instrument is an institution in New-Orleans. There are innumerable musicians who wander each with his own hand-organ or harp on his own beat. They seem to receive very little from the audience. Commencing with a few bars, they either continue or stop as the patronage may justify. Apparently they subsist like the sea-gulls by a restless and perpetual movement. Yet every now and then a burglary committed upon some of these peripatetics reveals the possession of considerable sums. The love of music in the lower orders is such that no sooner does an organist begin than a scene ensues which Dickens alone could describe. The most remote nurse seizes her infantile charge and sets off. The urchins cease fighting or playing in the gutter. They run, leap or crawl from all quarters. In a few minutes a crowd of perhaps fifty children of every possible combination of black and white are waltzing or polking on the banquette, (pavement.) Slipshod girls, with babies on their hips, execute a *pas seul*; little children spin round like tetotums, and the lover of social equality would be delighted to see a black boy and a white boy intertwined in the most affectionate relations. The servants of the vicinage enter into the amusement by looking on or by executing a few pirouettes on private account, on the pavement in front of their doors. The organist, however, is a man of business. Suddenly he stops and limbers up his organ. The crowd begins rapidly to disperse out of range of the collection. Possibly a negotiation ensues; some bystander, or some mamma behind the curtains may contribute a dime. Again the organ is set down, again the little revellers reassemble, and again the banquette is obstructed by an impromptu ball. This general love of the frivolous goes to show that this population has ceased to concern itself about what is done in Washington or elsewhere, and is rapidly repassing into that provincial condition which it occupied for more than a century.

W. M. B.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Fourth of July in Wiesbaden—Free Concerts—Gambling Saloons—Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wiesbaden, Nassau, Thursday, July 4, 1867.

Although by no means able to walk as is becoming to an American citizen on the Fourth of July, particularly in a king-ridden country, I resolved to make a trip to Wiesbaden, the once capital of the Duke of Nassau, and—at least to my taste—the most delightful watering-place in all Germany. From Frankfort you reach it in about an hour by rail, and if you understand German, you would do good to take the third class carriage, for there you find sensible people of all classes, and as these cars are not divided in boxes like those of the other classes, you have the advantage of hearing the conversation that is going on in the whole car. It is said here in Germany "only princes, Englishmen and fools travel first class," and being neither, I always travel during daytime third, and during the night second class. The weather was delightful, and, although Thursday, all the cars were filled with a well-dressed, well-behaving and happy looking crowd. See the Germans at home, and do not judge them by what you see in America. The road runs through a smiling, highly cultivated country. Everywhere you see church steeples peep out of clusters of dark trees, and as far as your eye can see, waving corn-fields, and in their regular lines, each about twenty yards from the other, of heavy-laden apple-trees. Where you see hills there is a vineyard, and on your road you pass the village of Hockheim. Who has not heard of "Hock?" but I assure you there is some difference between that "Dom Dechaneyer" which you drink there and that stuff sold for it in New-York. Out of the corn-fields, like lightning-bugs in America on a fine evening—rises the modest-looking sky lark, the feathered prima donna of the fields, delighting every one. I almost hate the people near Leipsic, in Saxony, who every year in the Fall catch them by hundreds of thousands, and send them to the restaurants all over Germany. We pass Castel, opposite Mayence, and admire the formidable looking fortifications. Going on again, we are soon near Bieberich, and a horse railroad is leading to that place, where the deposed Duke of Nassau is still possessing a fine mansion or palace. Since I saw Wiesbaden last, some ten years ago, it has very much improved. New streets with beautiful houses have been built, and the grounds have been considerably extended. If I was the Duke of Nassau I would wear mourning for the rest of my life only for the loss of Wiesbaden. A magnificent street, with a wide graveled sidewalk, shaded by beautiful trees, running on one side instead of houses, leads to a very large square. There are two large hotels and the theatre on one side, and at the opposite side is the "Kurhaus." To the right and the left of the square a few steps lead to beautiful colonades—covered galleries, on one side supported by high stone columns, and having on the other shops, before which are spread the most tempting things. The space between these two colonades, leaving a wide walk at each side, is a splendidly laid out garden, with a beautiful fountain, which would cover with shame the architects who invented those clumsy and ugly things in the Capitol gardens in Washington. The colonades, about 120 paces long, end near the Kurhaus, a low building, closing the one narrow side of the oblong square. The most delightful place in Weisbaden is that behind that building. Under a glass-covered lofty veranda, and under shady trees stand numberless chairs and tables, and in the middle a large pavillion for music. Every day during the season is given, in the afternoon, a concert, such as you can hear only in Germany. To-day, was playing there the band of the Eightieth Prussian Regiment, some fifty or sixty first-rate musicians. All the seats are filled with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, taking their coffee, ice-cream, &c., listening to the music and enjoying the beautiful scenery before them. There is nothing lovelier, even in the Central Park, lovely as it is. It is like a dream from the land of the fairies. Imagine a fine lake, out of which springs some eighty feet high a splendid jet of water, with a little island in the middle, as you see it now and then in a theatre of Paris or London, and all surrounded by magnificent trees. Along the borders of the lake and the wide graveled walks are everywhere beds with the choicest flowers and shrubs, and the water is enlivened by tamed wild ducks and an incredible number of carps, which crowd all together at the sound of their dinner bell, fighting with the ducks about the food thrown to them.

The concert is free—everybody is admitted; and the people of Wiesbaden and neighborhood, even of the poorest classes, enjoy it just as well as the guests from afar. It is indeed a pleasure to walk among this crowd. You hear not one word that might offend your ear, and do not see anything that might offend your eye. I have not seen yet one drunken man, as long as I have been in Germany, and still there is everywhere plenty of cheap beer and wine, and no temperance societies. One thing, however, strikes you when you come from America,—there are so very few handsome women among all these people. Most of them, I may say, have good and intelligent faces, but they are strikingly ugly if compared with American ladies. Four of six ladies whom I meet anywhere on the street in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, would each be handsomer than the handsomest I saw this afternoon at the Kurhaus.

The Kurhaus contains a magnificent hall and large and fine rooms, in which stand the gambling tables. Yes; all these beautiful things you see in Wiesbaden, are the results of these tables; of course the moralists of New-England will shudder, and be confirmed in the idea that Germany is a very wicked country. There are, however, in New-York and Washington plenty of licensed gambling houses—for they pay a license—that do more mischief than these in the German watering places, which have at least the great advantage, that they are under the surveillance of the Government; which—you need not smile knowingly—is a guarantee that they are carried on in a fair and straightforward way. There is not even a possibility of cheating. However, rigorists have declaimed much against these public gambling tables, and just now Privy Counsellor Wohlers, from Berlin, has been sent to Nassau to collect information about everything connected with them. It is the same with these establishments as it is with certain others, which are just as shocking, and even more so than the gambling tables, but which wise Governments took under their protection and surveillance, not because they sanction the principle, but because the evil of their existence was not so great as that produced by their abolition. Governments are there for practical purposes. I have known these gambling tables these thirty years and longer, but was never so happy, or rather unfortunate, to witness one of those scenes which are so frequently paraded in books written for the purpose of proving the immorality and practical danger of these establishments. The same was it this afternoon. The roulette and other gambling tables were surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, who won or lost their bets, of course with more or less good humor, but without those melodramatic faces and ejaculations, which we read of in novels. A correspondent of a paper must try everything, and trusting that the Fourth of July would bring me good luck, I put aside a twenty dollar piece for this experience. I won about $100, lost again and went home with $20 more in my pocket than I brought to the table, fully convinced that everything there is carried on in a fair and proper way.

Wiesbaden is a place for people who suffer from gout or rheumatism. The water in the "Kochbrunner" is boiling hot. It tastes like weak beef tea. You can boil eggs, or a fowl, by holding them for a time in the water. The baths must be cooled for a while before they can be used. The inhabitants of Wiesbaden, and Nassau in general, are very well satisfied with the change, for their Duke was one of the most worthless princes of Germany.

Frankfort, Friday, July 5, 1866.

The death of "Emperor" Maximilian is creating a great sensation, although most people are just enough to admit that he was treated as he deserved. "If the President of the Republic of Mexico would proclaim in Germany a Republic, and sustain his pretensions by an army, he would also be shot if captured," said a man from the people with whom I traveled yesterday. Notwithstanding this, his fate finds also great sympathy, for among all the princes of the House of Austria he was the most popular. Everybody thinks that this political blunder of Juarez will have important consequences, here and in America. The United States will not forget that their intercession had no effect, and the Emperor of Austria will have a warning that it is dangerous for an Austrian prince to trust a Bonaparte. It was said that the Emperor would not go to Paris, but that has been contradicted again. If he must go, he ought, at least, stop his ears, like Odysseus, against the male syren in Paris, for if Napoleon can speak to him he will twist him round his little finger. The Austrian Emperor has done all in his power to save his brother. As it was said that Maximilian could not renounce the throne of Mexico because he had given up all his pretensions in reference to Austria, he was immediately restored to his former position. It was also proposed to try a ransom, and to send a confidential messenger to Juarez for this purpose, but given up for fear of making things worse, by committing Juarez and compel him to be severe. The Austrian Emperor has made Baron Von Beust "Reichskangler" because Count Bismarck was made Bundeskangler. Thus Baron Beust takes the place of the late Prince Metternich, and the world learns from this how much Francis Joseph is satisfied with everything his minister is doing. The Paris papers, even the official organs, speak in a rather singular, and therefore significant manner about Prussia, and as the Danes follow the same course, it seems obvious that Denmark has good reason to believe that it would be backed by France, if she should pick a quarrel with her mighty neighbor with the needle-gun. In another letter I will speak more at length about these new difficulties in Denmark, which are nursed by Napoleon, to be used as a pretext when he is ready, as Prussia has lost much of her prestige in Germany by his giving in in the Luxemburg question. Gen. Moltke was right,—war, war under any circumstances against France was the soundest policy Prussia could follow. *Now* Napoleon has had not only time to prepare, but his pet exposition has taken place, all the potentates of the world have made their salam before him to admire his splendors and listen to his honeyed words, while the King of Prussia has been snubbed! I believe in war, and am longing for it, because this mongrel state between peace and war is intolerable and unhealthy. All people whom I see here have the same feeling.

A Petersburgh paper speaks openly of a Sclavish federation built on the ruin of the Austrian and Turkish empires, of which Mosow, Prague and Belgrad would be the centres. It is strange that a Russian paper dares publish such things, and suggests the idea that such plans are looked on with pleasure by the Russian Emperor.

During the last fortnight eight confiscations of Frankfort papers have taken place, and these confiscations are the more wonderful as they were not caused by leading articles or original correspondences, but only because they republished articles and news which had appeared even in Prussian papers. This fear of the Press, and this holding it in leading strings, is still an inheritance of the old despotic times. I hope Count Bismarck will see soon how foolish it is, and leave the Press alone.

The Government of Switzerland has resolved to appoint a Minister, with 22,000 francs a year, for Berlin, (the Minister in Vienna receives the same;) but declined to appoint a Minister for Washington, instead of a Consul-General, as was requested and suggested by the "Grütti Association" in that city.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

A Pleasant Watering Place—Visitors from New-York and Boston—Beautiful Scenery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Memphremagog House,
Newport, Vt., Friday, July 19, 1867.

"What lake did you say you were going to," inquired my grandmother, (who is a little hard of hearing,) as I bid her adieu last Monday down on Long Islands sea-girt shore—"to Lake Magag?" "Not exactly "Magag," but Magog—Lake Memphremagog, grandma." The old lady shook her head dubiously as she bid me "take care of myself," for Lake "Magog," or Magag, or "Memphremagog" were alike *aqua incognita* to her, and the reminiscences of her Bible readings about "Gog" and "Magog" had not inspired her with a favorable opinion of the sound. Hardly less obscure, I fancy, are the ideas of a majority of your readers with regard to the whereabouts and whatabouts of this newly-discovered watering place. To those who took their lessons in school geography ten or fifteen years ago, the name of Memphremagog lingers in the memory as merely one of a score of minor lakes located in Northern Vermont and the wilds of Lower Canada, seldom visited by white men, and hardly within the boundaries of civilization. Then this brisk little town of Newport, at the head of the lake, with its 2,000 inhabitants—already rivaling in business and pleasure its namesake by the sea—boasted of one house, two barns and a woodshed. Five years ago that snorting precursor of civilization—the locomotive—came puffing and blowing up here for the first time, babtizing the clear waters of the lake with smoke and cinders, and Newport and Memphremagog at once sprang to life and took their place among the favored resorts of Summer tourists. The travel thither has steadily increased every season since, until now no one thinks of making the tour of the Connecticut River Valley and the White Mountains, without including this among the stopping places. Indeed, this is getting to be the most central place of all—a sort of headquarters for Northern travelers, from which to make excursion trips to the various points of interest in Northern New-Hampshire, Vermont and Lower Canada. Mount Washington, Willoughby Lake, Montreal, Quebec, Jay Peak, Mansfield Mountain, &c., can all be reached by daylight from this place, and the larger size of Lake Memphremagog, (30 miles in length,) with its daily steamboat navigation from one end to the other, its moonlight excursions and its innumerable points of attraction, gave it the preference as a permanent tarrying place for those who wish to spend the season among the mountains.

THE ROUTE HERE

From New-York is *via* the Connecticut River Valley. The most comfortable way is to take the New-Haven boat from Peck Slip at 3 P. M., which affords a view of Long Island Sound by daylight, and lands the traveler in Springfield about 10 P. M. I say Springfield when perhaps I should say Massasoit. I recollect encountering a traveler on the Pacific coast last Summer, who, in answer to the question which everybody out there asks of a new-made acquaintance, "What part of the States he hailed from?" replied "from the Massasoit." "Do you mean the Massasoit House, at Springfield?" said I. "Exactly," he replied, "not that I keep the hotel, or even board there, but I find it necessary to hail from there to identify myself. I used to hail from Springfield, but since Old Abe came into notice the world has found out that there are two Springfields, and I have discovered that if a man simply hails from Springfield the next remark with which he is greeted will be either 'Ah! then you knew Old Abe,' or else 'Ah! that's where the famous Massasoit House is.' So in order to make the matter clear at the outset, I now invariably hail from the Massasoit, and I find everybody understands me." Stopping in Springfield, or the Massasoit then, over night, the traveler to this place takes the 8 A. M. train next morning and reaches here at 6:30 P. M. the same day, passing through almost the entire length of the Connecticut Valley amid the most charming and picturesque scenery, in my estimation, to be found in this country. The scenery of the Hudson, I know, is generally preferred, and it certainly presents more of the grand and majestic, although the upper Connecticut affords distant views of the White Mountains which excel it in grandeur, but the chief attractions of the Connecticut lie in the quiet, homelike, neat and cultivated appearance of the valley—the constant succession of thrifty towns, villages and hamlets, mountains, rivers and meadows that greet the eye of the traveler at every turn, each one presenting a perfect picture in itself. Among the more noteworthy points of interest between Springfield and this place are Mount Holyoke, plainly visible from the cars, with its railroad reaching to the summit; Northampton, affording, in the opinion of Jenny Lind, the finest view in the United States; Amherst College, Brattleboro', Bellows Falls, Windsor, with the lofty Ascutney Mountain in its rear; White River Junction, Dartmouth College, Bradford, Newbury, St. Johnsbury, the White Mountain Peaks, &c., &c. A most elegant ladies' car has been put on this route this season, containing a spacious saloon, with sofas, mirrors, centre-table, &c. It runs through from Springfield to Newport, so that passengers destined for this place are not obliged to change cars. On the arrival of the train here the cars are run up in front of the Memphramagog House, enabling the passengers to step from the car to the platform of the hotel. The Memphramagog House is the only hotel here, and is located close to the margin of the lake, within a few yards of the steamboat landing, where the *Mountain Maid* lies at anchor morning and evening—making the trip to Magog, at the lower end of the lake, daily, starting at 7 A. M. and returning at 6 P. M. The hotel is still kept by Bush & Pendar, who first opened it, and has accommodations for 350 guests. As it has no competitor here it will not be deemed invidious to say that it has no rival anywhere. The view down Lake Memphremagog from the balconies of the hotel is magnificent. I have only taken one trip down the lake yet, and must defer a description of its beauties as well as the other attractions hereabouts until another time. The season has barely opened here, and tourists from the White Mountains and Willoughby Lake are just beginning to flock in. Of the forty arrivals registered on the hotel book last night, more than half are from New-York and Boston.

S.

HARVARD.

Class Meetings—The Dinner in Harvard Hall—Speech of Dr. Hill—Other Festivities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cambridge, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The very least part of Commencement is the performance in the church, as the visitor soon finds out, and the graduate very well knows. Indeed, it was astonishing, yesterday, to observe that only a very few of the college students were here. The greater part of the under-graduates, and a good share, too, of the graduating class, had long before gone to their homes. Of those that remained, very few deigned to be present at the speaking in the church; students here rather affect to look down on that sort of thing till it comes their turn to do it. For all that, Commencement parts are honors at Harvard to a far greater extent than in some colleges, because three men out of four, at least, in each class, are shut out from them, and ordinary good scholarship does not procure the distinction.

CLASS MEETINGS.

But, as I said before, the friendly and social side of Commencement is its main feature, not the literary display. The students, and the faculty, too, for that matter, are at a discount. It is Alumni day at Commencement; the triumph of under-graduates comes earlier, at class day. The under-graduates feel the difference and keep out of the way, professing to find Commencement "slow." After the audience had dispersed from the church an interval elapsed which was mainly spent in class-meetings, held in various halls. The very pleasant custom prevails of classes obtaining leave from under-graduates to occupy their rooms on Commencement Day for friendly collations and for class reunions. In Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy and Grays Hall, such meetings were held by the classes of 1825, 1842, 1844, 1852, 1854, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, 1864, 1865, 1866 and probably some others whose numbers I did not learn. It was generally understood, indeed, that all the younger classes, and many of the older, secured rooms in the college buildings and had "free lunch."

Class spirit is stronger at Harvard than at any of the younger and lesser colleges; but there was some intermingling among the graduates of different classes, and a great deal of kindliness toward casual guests. Strangers have very confused notions of how far the liquor prohibition law extends; but from personal observation I can testify that it does not extend to Cambridge on Commencement Day, so far as imbibing goes; as to the selling thereof, deponent saith not. There was good drinkable fluid in all the rooms, from champaign to Santa Cruz punch, and enough cigars and crackers and cheese, (not to speak of delicacies,) and "whets" of all sorts to keep up a comfortable thirst. But there was not a single instance of over-drinking, so far as I could see, on the part of the most jovial of the graduates or under-graduates. The classes translated their little items of business; each comrade had a friendly word and grasp of the hand for some long separated college friend, and kindly memories filled the hour.

The night before Commencement and the night after were celebrated at the Parker House and Revere House in Boston, by several annual, triennial or quinquennial class suppers. Such were that of the class of 1841, that of 1842, that of 1852, that of 1862, that of 1864. The "Harvard Musical Association," and the class of 1840, held meetings outside of the college grounds; and the X. O. K. Society have a supper to-night at Parker's. The most noticeable class supper, however, was that of the class of 1817, celebrated (a half century after graduation) at the Revere House, in Boston, last Saturday evening, and at which, among other celebrities, Caleb Cushing, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, and Stephen Salisbury, and D. L. Child, Esqs., were present. The historian Bancroft, a member of the same class, could not attend.

THE DINNER IN HARVARD HALL.

But to return to the College grounds. At 2 o'clock the procession was reformed in front of the Brigade Band, to proceed to Harvard Hall. For many years this hall has been found entirely too small to accommodate the Alumni at their annual Commencement Dinner, and the efforts of the recenter classes and of the under-graduates, (who introduce themselves surreptitiously and under false pretences, not for the sake of the dinner, but simply because they are not entitled to it,) to secure a place on the narrow boards used for seats, have always been herculean. To avoid the usual unscholastic and undignified crush around the door and within the hall, last year, like this, two dinners were provided, one at Harvard Hall, and one in the Music Hall in Holmes-place. There was plenty of room, and plenty to eat at both places—a very good collation of cold cuts, pastry, fruit, ices, coffee, &c.

In simple justice to myself as a reporter, I ought here to interpose something with regard to "the inner man," together with something more respecting "the feast of reason." But, waiving that, I will merely say that in due time President Hill rose, silenced the battle of the forks, and made a long and interesting speech, of which I can send you but an abstract:

DR. HILL'S SPEECH.

It has been customary for several years, at these meetings, for the President to report to the Alumni the state of the University. I could wish for the sake of variety, that I might not always be obliged to report that it is still in a flourishing condition; but inasmuch as we, last week, admitted the largest class, I think, that has ever been admitted—151 students to the Freshman Class—and inasmuch as we have received, since the last Commencement dinner, legacies and gifts to the amount of $475,000, applicable to objects directly and indirectly connected with the University, I am sure that I cannot report the University in a languishing state. The first received was $5,000 from Hon. George Morey; the next was the sum of $20,000 from George Hayward, to be applied to the Observatory; then came the munificent gift of $150,000 from Mr. George Peabody for the foundation of a Museum and a Professorship in connection therewith. Next came a donation of $1,000 to the Divinity School, and $17,000 for the Botanical Garden, which sum will make that department of the University what it should be. At a meeting of the Overseers this morning it was voted to establish a Dental School, and by October of this year we shall have a new School in Theology, under the direction of the Episcopal Church, the sum of $100,000 having been donated to the University for that purpose. The Commonwealth still continues its liberality to us, having this year voted an appropriation of $10,000 to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The subscriptions to the Memorial Hall Fund have been continued during the year, and the whole amount now pledged is $203,000, exclusive of the Saunders legacy. Then there is a little subscription started, which is unhappily, although large enough to be mentioned with credit, not quite full grown. There is room for a little more in it. It is the subscription to purchase a new playground for our under-graduates. The present playground, the Delta, is taken as the site of the Memorial Hall.

This speech closed up the programme at Harvard Hall; but, in accordance with the ancient custom, and with that stentor of a librarian, Mr. Sibley, to act as choir-leader, the great throng of guests rose and sang the honored version of the Seventy-eighth Psalm, which commences thus:

Give ear, ye children; to my law
Devout attention lend;
Let the instructions of my mouth
Deep in your hearts descend.

The five verses were sung out in fine cadence, and then the dinner was done.

THE DINNER IN MUSIC HALL.

But the younger half of the procession kept up the festival a little longer. The original intention had been to fill up Harvard Hall to its capacity of 675 places, and then to send the remnant of the Alumni to Music Hall. But some of the younger classes, preferring a social time of their own, to the more quiet convivialities of the old stagers in Harvard Hall, curtailed the procession entering there, and marched off, under the lead of the class of 1857 or 1858, to Music Hall, which was quickly filled, so that the late comers and youngest classes, with the omnipresent undergraduates, thereupon stampeded back to secure vacant places in Harvard Hall. At this dinner in Music Hall the proceedings were decidedly hilarious.

Mr. J. C. Ropes, a rising young lawyer of Boston, had been called to the chair soon after the procession entered. Amid the greetings, laughter, shouting, singing and hubbub of voices and clatter of dishes which instantly followed the invasion of Music Hall, no order was possible. Mr. Ropes, after much athletic thumping, obtained sufficient attention from those in his immediate vicinity to say that "although certain license was to be expected, yet he trusted no gentleman present would have any bad disorder——" Uproarious demonstrations here drowned the completion of the sentence, and the unmeant double meaning brought the speaker forthwith a gorgeous floral tribute, gathered from all the vases on the neighboring tables, amid the rapturous applause of the audience. A reaction of order having at length set in, the interval was seized upon to interpolate a blessing on the viands, after which the dinner was "put away" with commendable alacrity. Then the psalm of which the opening verse was just quoted, was sung—it would be treason not to sing that psalm on this occasion at Harvard.

The Chairman then called up Capt. Robert T. Lincoln, of the class of 1864, the son of President Lincoln. He was greeted with hearty cheers, and briefly and neatly responded. Short speeches followed from Gens. Gordon, Macy, Palfrey, Sherwin and Weld, all of whom are Harvard graduates, and from Mr. Wm. Everett, son of Edward Everett. With peculiarly good taste, the audience greeted the shortest speeches with most favor, and the main part of the time was taken up with songs, familiar and funny rather than classic. "The Work'us Boy," "Fair Imogene," the national story of "Washington and the Apple Tree," and many Harvard songs, with a chorus of fresh, melodious voices such as can rarely elsewhere be found, were merrily trolled out, and everybody was sorry when the singing was over. One "Brother Fay," mentioned as "known to be qualified," was called upon by the Chairman for a song, but upon declining, was instantly announced to be the original Culprit Fay. A venerable member of the class of 1810 strayed in from Harvard Hall, and was immediately asked for a speech, by reason of his seniority. Upon his petition to be excused, a song from him was unanimously required. He appeared to think there must be a joke somewhere, and, smiling benignantly, bent his steps toward Harvard Hall. He will celebrate his semi-centennial, let us hope, next year.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

But I must not attempt to describe the song and jest that ruled the hour. Music vocal was not wanting, but a supply of music instrumental had been entirely forgotten in that "Music Hall" when it would seem to have been particularly appropriate. Brown's Brigade Band had been monopolized at Harvard Hall, where the minstrels were not called upon to over-exert themselves, unless in the way of eating. Happily, a wandering Italian, whose lucky star had led him to Cambridge on Commencement day, was heard to pour forth melody from an accordeon of most prodigious size. He was instantly secured, and installed with all the honors as the band at Music Hal, and music by the band was demanded and obtained at appropriate intervals.

At length, about 4 o'clock, this jovial company of students dissolved, and, forming a ring outside Music Hall on the green under the trees, sang "Auld Lang Syne" with tremendous enthusiasm, hugging in college fashion. Then, preceded by the Italian Band, they marched in decorous procession to the college yard. This was the formal end of the Music Hall dinner; but about fifty of the younger Alumni, who did not like to "give it up so" while the sun was still high, marched from room to room under the Band-master aforesaid, (who by this time had become immensely wealthy from donations,) and completely disposed of all the large stock of rum and claret punches and cigars which had been left by the various classes, enlivening their economic task, meanwhile, with songs. When this duty had been done, and nought was left to swallow or smoke, the dwindling numbers once more joined in "Auld Lang Syne" in the college yard. Half-past six had now come, all had departed, and the yard was deserted.

ALUMNI AND OVERSEERS.

I have taken up so much space with these notable festivities as to be obliged to curtail the notes I have of the Alumni meeting. Fortunately, the proceedings were of local rather than of general interest. The annual meeting of the Alumni was held, as usual, over Harvard Hall, directly after the adjournment from the tables below. Dr. O. W. Holmes, the President, was in the chair, and Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, the Secretary, read the records. Col. Henry Lee, Jr., Treasurer of the Committee of fifty on the Memorial Hall, read an elaborate report showing that the subscriptions have already reached the enormous sum of $209,050 48. Little other important business was transacted. The list of Overseers elected, and the notice of the entertainment at President Hill's in the evening, you already have.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

To-day is Phi Beta Kappa day, and its glories pale beside those of Commencement. The business meeting was held this morning at 9 o'clock in University Hall, and at 11 the church was filled to hear the oration of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the poem of Josiah P. Quincy, of Quincy. As the admirable oration will be published in the Times, I need here say nothing further of it. After the exercises in the church, a dinner was provided in Harvard Hall.

So ends another holiday festival at this noble old college.

SIGNOR.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

—Dr. Holmes' story of "The Guardian Angel" progresses to its twenty-third chapter in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly*—(Boston: Ticknor & Fields)—and in the course of this installment we have some vivid glimpses of Myrtle Hazard's life in a city boarding-school. "Hospital Memories" is as pleasant an article, perhaps, as could be made from a subject for the most part inherently painful. Just now, when the memories of the war are still fresh, there may seem to be little novelty in the incidents narrated, but they deserve to be treasured up, nevertheless, for the benefit of those who are to come after us, that they may learn from them through what sufferings the integrity of the Union was preserved. Miss Eudora Clark is the author of the article, which seems to be the first of a series. Col. Higginson sketches in his graphic way the incidents of the unsuccessful expedition "Up the Edisto," in July, 1863, undertaken with the purpose of destroying one of the railroad bridges between Charleston and Savannah. Mr. Henry James concludes his story of "Poor Richard;" Mr. E. P. Whipple discourses of "The Growth, Limitations and Toleration of Shakespeare's Genius;" Longfellow's translation of the "Divina Commedia" is reviewed; Mr. Bayard Taylor gives a delightful description of the "The Little Land of Appenzell," an Alpine island, which, as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, became one of the original States, out of which Switzerland has grown; and, as a companion-piece to this, we have a sketch, by W. Winwood Reade, of the "Lilliput Province" of Heligoland. The article in this number which will undoubtedly attract the most and the earliest attention, is Mr. Parton's account of the City of Cincinnati, about which he makes some disagreeable assertions—such, for instance, as that "there is a great sum of physical life there, but much less than the proper proportion of cultivated intelligence." If Mr. Parton did not very skillfully draw the fire of the newspapers by praising their energy and enterprise, he would be pretty sure to provoke some sharp rejoinders from the Cincinnati journals for this as well as for other opinions which he expresses with his usual frankness and freedom. The poetry of the number is "The Old Story," by Alice Cary; "Dirge for a Sailor," by George H. Boker, and "The Lost Genius," by J. J. Piatt.

— In *Hours at Home*, (New-York: C. Scribner & Co.,) for August, Mr. S. S. Conant has a brief but appreciative *critique* upon Longfellow's "Translation of Dante." Mr. Conant thinks that "no other version approaches it in the excellences of literal and poetic fidelity. Even that of Dr. Parsons must in these respects yield the palm to it; and the translations of Cary, Wright and Cayley are beyond all comparison inferior to it." A very interesting glimpse of life in New-England a century and a half ago, is given us in some extracts ostensibly from "The diary and letters of Sarah Pierpont," afterward the wife of Jonathan Edwards, and a woman whom we are told "was distinguished alike for personal beauty, intellectual gifts, and social refinements and superior attainments in Christian virtue." "Marcella of Rome," by Miss Frances Eastwood, is concluded in this number of *Hours at Home*. The story is a religious historical novel, of the class which Mrs. Charles has lately made so popular, and for power of description, vivid and graceful narrative, as well as for thorough knowledge of the times in which the plot is laid, it deserves high praise. Dr. Bushnell discusses "Animal Infestations" in the seventh paper of his series upon the "Moral Uses of Dark Things," endeavoring to explain why venomous animals and vermin are allowed to exist. His argument is ingenious, and well carried out, while it is a pleasure to read such terse Saxon sentences as he constantly throws off. Prof. Tyler continues his description of Athens, and among the other papers are "The Queen's English and Brother Jonathan's," by F. W. Shelton; "The Old Time Orchard," by Dr. Harbaugh; Reminiscences of Sierra Leone," by Rev. D. A. Wilson; "Brazil and the Amazons," by Prof. Wm. Wells; "Nashville During the War," by Dr. Van Santvoord; and a sketch of the late Dr. Goodell, by Rev. Isaac Bird. "Spero Meliora," by Elisabeth Carey; "Grandma is Dead," by A. D. F. Randolph, and "Just a Little Way," by Miss Josephine Pollard are among the poetical contributions. *Hours at Home* continues to sustain its well-earned reputation by combining very happily the moral and instructive elements, while the brevity of its papers saves the magazine from the dullness which has heretofore proved fatal to similar publications.

— In the August number of *Harper's Magazine* (New-York: Harper & Brothers) Gen. Strother gives the eighth in the series of papers comprising his personal recollections of the war. A sketch of the battle of Cedar Mountain is included in this installment, which, in the General's opinion, was "equally costly and unproductive to both parties." An admirably illustrated and instructive article upon the Turks, the Greeks and the Slavons "follows Gen. Strother's paper and then we have a continuation of the nonsensical but amusing account of the doings of the "Dodge Club." "Conscience as a Detective," is the title of a curious paper in which are grouped together some of the most notable instances of the voluntary restitution of money to the Government by those who had found no enjoyment in the fruit of their frauds. We also have in this number of *Harper's* a lively account of some passages in the siege of Port Hudson; a sketch of Tom Marshall of Kentucky, including some stories which have grown old by frequent repetition; a paper upon the Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster; another under the title "What shall they do to be Saved," in which the fearful dangers of becoming addicted to the use of opium are vividly described; and as stock magazine stories there are the following, among others: "Mr. Gregory," "Mr Pullet's Mistake," and "The Beautiful Miss Newman."

—There is a curious and interesting paper about "Burglars" in the August number of the *Galaxy*, (New-York: W. C. & F. P. Church.) Mr. Clifford Thomson, the author, gives a very clear account of their habits, both felonious and domestic, stating many facts which will be new both to those who have been made their victims and to those who have thus far escaped them. "The Leg Business" is the expressive and significant title of a paper by Miss Olive Logan. It expounds briefly the character of the actors in the "Black Crook" and similar plays, making a better showing for them than they generally enjoy. "Who Invented Sewing-Machines?" is the title of an article vindicating the claims of Mr. Walter Hunt as against those of Mr. Elias Howe to being the original inventor of this indispensable article of household furniture. Mr. W. C. Church gives a brief account of the Pacific Railroad, *apropos* to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway excursion, which came off in June last; L. Clarke Davis writes briefly of "Croquet;" C. D. Gardette, of "Pestalozzi in America," and Mr. W. Winwood Reade sketches "London Amusements."

—The frontispiece to *Our Young Folks*, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) is a full-page engraving, "The Bird-Catchers," after a design by Winslow Homer. Dr. Hayes contributes a story, "Cast Away in the Cold," and among the other writers represented in the August number of this popular juvenile periodical are Mrs. Stowe, Mary Ellen Atkinson and Elijah Kellogg.

— The American edition of *Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery* for the first half of 1866, has made its appearance from the press of W. A. Townsend & Adams. It contains the usual complete digest of intelligence in the specialty to which it is devoted.

—The *Catholic World*, (New-York: Lawrence Kehoe,) is as able and dignified as ever. The August number contains nineteen articles, original and selected, on subjects ranging from "Thermometers" to reviews of "Guettee's Papacy."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Messrs. Harper & Brothers have lately added to their library of select novels *The Last Chronicle of Barset*, by Anthony Trollope. The plot of the story is very simple and yet original. A poor clergyman, whose really earnest and active piety has become tinged with a stern gravity and unyielding self-abnegation and even occasional sourness, by long struggles with poverty, is accused of stealing a check for £20. He really did pay the check away, and has strangely forgotten whence he received it. These circumstances are the hinge of the whole novel. In the course of its development, and the sufferings and humiliations which he undergoes, his character becomes very familiar to the reader, and a strong personal interest in his final acquittal is created. Of course he is finally cleared, and almost all the *dramatis personæ* are made happy. Interwoven with this main incident are some very charming personages and some who are not charming; they are all made, however, to contribute to what theatrical people call "situations" of no common effectiveness. Mr. Trollope's novel is very laboriously written, is full of interest for all readers, and possesses many a piece of wisdom and lesson of loving kindness worth remembering.

—The *Pickwick Papers* introduces to the public the "Charles Dickens" Edition of the works of the distinguished novelist, which Messrs. Ticknor & Fields issue by special arrangement with the author and his English publishers. The book is a large 16mo., and externally it is very attractive. The type is of course larger and clearer than that used in the "Diamond" Edition, and the only objection which can be urged against its arrangement, is the fact that the lines run entirely across the page, making the perusal of the book somewhat tiresome to the eye. The edition has, however, been one of the most popular ever issued in England, since no less than 25,000 copies of this initial volume were sold upon the first day of its publication. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have also added to their Diamond Edition *Old Curiosity Shop*. The mingled humor and pathos of the incidents call forth all the power of Mr. Eytinge, and he surpasses himself in the illustrations, which are also more carefully printed than were those in the volume preceding this.

—*The Year of Prayer; Being Family Prayers for the Christian Year, Suited to the Services and Commemorations of the Church*, is a work the character of which is sufficiently explained by its title. Henry Alford, D. D., Dean of Canterbury, is the author of the work, and he states in the preface that he has especially aimed to adapt the prayers to the comprehension of children and servants. Mr. Alex. Strahan issues the book. From the same publisher we have a volume of Essays by Dora Greenwell, favorably known as a contributor to the foreign religious magazines. The Essays, while sober in tone, are pleasantly written and are, moreover, full of sound truths. Messrs. George Routledge & Sons, as we have previously stated, are the American agents for Mr. Strahan's publications.

—Mr. J. T. Lloyd has just issued a map which deserves notice for its novelty. On one side is a "typographical railway map" of the United States, and on the other side is one of Europe. By an ingenious arrangement either side may easily be turned outward, thus giving two maps in the place of one, and at a much less cost than if the two were separately mounted. The maps are of the largest size, and are clearly drawn and well engraved.

—The first volume of Abbott's *Digest of the Reports of the United States Courts*, and of the acts of Congress since the organization of the Government, has just been issued by Diossy & Cockroft. It covers all topics down to "Contracts," and the compilation is evidently the result of great care and diligence.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Leonard.

Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
24—Butler et al. vs. Mariel, &c.	53—Massura et al. vs. Stillman.
30—Crook vs. State National Bank, Boston.	54—Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
31—Bolles vs. Cook et al.	62—Dana vs. Strasburger.
36—Moore vs. Haskell.	66—Hyde et al. vs. Cox et al.
40—Frowin et al. vs. Budd.	118—Shaler & Hall vs. Wetmore.
41—Cook vs. State National Bank. Boston.	122—Brush vs. Brush.

The call commences at No. 180—Bell vs. Whitmore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.	Nos.
198—Jones vs. Keily.	214—DeCamp vs. O'Neill.
206—McIntyre vs. Gardner.	215—Repplier vs. Healey.
207—Anderson vs. McCogney.	216—K ne vs. Bernard.
208—Williams vs. Sturges.	217—Eberley vs. Schwartz.
209—Healy vs. Fagan.	218—Houghton vs. Irving.
210—Green vs. Geigerman.	219—Geoghegan vs. Froman.
211—O'Donnel vs. Shipman.	220—Trow vs. Webster.
212—Willis vs. Packer.	221—Dodge vs. Leland.
213—Hynes vs. Boardman.	222—Cobb vs. Briggs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER BETWEEN STEAMBOATS.

Joseph W. Hancox vs. The Steamboat Syracuse.—This is a suit for damages resulting from a collision. The libelant is the charterer of the steamboat *Rip Van Winkle*, at the time of the accident running between New-York and Troy, carrying passengers and freight. She left New-York City on the 15th of May, at 6 o'clock P. M., on her way to Troy. At about 1 A. M. of the same night she reached and passed Rogers' Island. The wind was then S. E. blowing a fresh breeze. It was flood tide. Before reaching Brandow's Hollow her pilot discovered the lights of two towboats in the river above coming down and one going up. These boats proved to be the *Joe Johnson* and the *Syracuse* coming down on the west side of the channel, and the *Arnold* going up on the east side. All three of these boats had tows. From Rogers' Island to Brandow's Hollow the course of the *Rip Van Winkle* was along the western shore, or west of the middle of the channel. When she reached Brandow's Hollow she sounded her whistle once, which was the proper signal for her to go to the right, and the descending boats to go to her left. This signal was answered by the descending boats with one whistle from each, showing that they understood the signal. Until reaching Brandow's Hollow, the *Rip Van Winkle* had the lights of all three of the towboats on her starboard bow. When she reached that point, and blew her whistle, she ported her wheel, and straightened up the Reach heading toward Wiswell's or Merino Point, below Hudson, on the east side of the river. At this period of time, it is important to fix approximately the position of the four boats. The *Rip Van Winkle*, as already seen, was near Brandow's Hollow, between the middle of the channel and the west shore. The *Joe Johnson* was some distance above, and not far from the buoy. This buoy is on the eastern edge of the west flat—in other words, on the west edge of the channel, about half way from abreast of Wiswell's Point to Brandow's Hollow. The *Joe Johnson* was coming along down, hugging the edge of the flat on the west side of the channel. The *Syracuse* was astern of the *Joe Johnson*, not exactly in her track, but nearer the middle of the river. The *Arnold* was nearer the east side of the channel, bound up, and at this point of time below the *Joe Johnson*.

The *Rip Van Winkle* was now heading up the Reach, with the *Arnold* on her starboard and the *Joe Johnson* and *Syracuse* on her port bow. She must pass to the westward or port side of the *Arnold*, and to the port of the two descending boats. The *Arnold* had nothing to do but to hold her course along the east side of the channel, which she did. The signal of the *Rip Van Winkle* had been blown, and answered by the descending boats, indicating that the former and the two latter were to keep to the right. The *Syracuse* was but little astern of the *Joe Johnson*, and both of them about half a mile from the *Van Winkle*. The track of the *Arnold*, according to the testimony of her pilot, who is the best witness on that point, was near the eastern edge of the channel, making the most liberal allowances. She, and her hawser tier, which tailed off some from the effect of east wind, did not take up more than two hundred feet of the river. In other words, her track and that of her boats in tow, was east of a line drawn two hundred feet west of and parallel to the east channel bank. This left the rest of the channel for the *Rip Van Winkle* and the descending boats to pass each other, and as the channel in this vicinity is about nine hundred feet wide it is obvious that they could have passed each other safely by the exercise of ordinary nautical skill. The duty of the *Rip Van Winkle* was to pass up as near the *Arnold* as she could with safety. This she did, and as she passed the hawser tier of the *Arnold* she sheered more to the eastward, quartering across the *Arnold's* bow. She had already passed the *Johnson* and was a little past the *Arnold* when the port bow of the port barge of the *Syracuse* struck her forward of her paddle-box, on her port side, and inflicted considerable injury. At this time the *Rip Van Winkle* was as far to the eastward as she could get; at all events she was far enough to give the *Syracuse* ample room to have safely passed to the westward with her tow. She clearly had no right to go so far to the eastward as to collide with the *Rip Van Winkle*, as there was abundance of room for her between the latter and the west bank of the channel. It is claimed by the libelant that the *Syracuse* sheered out to the eastward in order to pass the *Johnson*, and could not break her sheer in time to prevent the collision. If she did she committed a fault. She had no right to attempt that manœuvre until the *Van Winkle* had passed. If attempted, it was a rash and uncalled for experiment for which she ought to suffer. If she did not sheer to the eastward in the manner claimed, still she was in fact further to the eastward than she ought to have been. After the whistle had been blown, she had notice that the *Van Winkle* was going to the eastward of her and the *Johnson*, and her duty was to keep the west side of the channel, and astern of the *Johnson* until the *Van Winkle* had passed, especially in view of the fact that the *Arnold* was also coming up to the eastward.

I am inclined to the opinion that the *Syracuse* did port her wheel and sheer to the eastward with a view of passing the *Johnson*, and that probably there was room enough for her to have done so and to have passed the *Van Winkle* safely had the *Syracuse* been manageable. But she had a barge lashed to her port side which was more deeply loaded than the one on her starboard, and it is highly probable, in view of the evidence, that this rendered it difficult to break her sheer in time. But it is not necessary to rest the case on this point. The clear proof is that the *Van Winkle* gave both the *Johnson* and the *Syracuse* ample room to pass to the westward. The *Johnson* did so with perfect safety. The *Syracuse* ought to have done so, but failed, and came in collision with the *Van Winkle*, and must be held in fault and responsible for the damages.

Let a decree be entered accordingly with an order of reference to a commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelant, Messrs. D. & T. McMahon. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

BREACH OF CONTRACT TO DELIVER SOVEREIGNS—VALUE OF SOVEREIGNS IN THE MARKET HERE THE RULE OF DAMAGES.

Reuben Ross, Jr., vs. The ship Patrick Henry.—Shipman, J.—This suit *in rem.* is founded upon a breach of the following contract, or bill of lading:

> Shipped, in good order and well conditioned, by James Patrick, in and upon the good ship or vessel called the *Patrick Henry*, whereof is master for the present voyage Wm. Page, and now riding at anchor in Hudson Bay, and bound for New-York, one bag containing ninety sovereigns British sterling, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and condition at the aforesaid port of New-York, (the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers and navigation, of whatever nature or kind soever, excepted,) unto order, or its assigns, he or they paying freight for the said goods, £2 sterling in full, with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof, the Master or Purser of said ship or vessel hath affirmed to four bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which bills being accomplished, the others to stand void. [Signed] WM. C. PAGE.
>
> Dated in Melbourne, Sept. 19, 1865.

The ship upon which this coin had been placed on freight proceeded to New-York, and arrived there from Australia in December, 1865. The libelant is the indorsee of the bill of lading, and as the ship failed to deliver the coin according to the terms of the contract, he brings this suit to recover damages for the breach. The only question is as to the true rule of damages, the breach being admitted. The libelant claims that he is entitled to recover the market value of the coin at this port at the time it should have been delivered. The claimant, on the other hand, insists that in estimating the damages, the value of the sovereign should be taken at the rate fixed by law for computation in ordinary commercial transactions, the same as if this were a suit to recover the amount of a bill of exchange or other promise to pay. I do not accede to this view. The agreement in this bill of lading is not a promise to pay money, but to transport certain articles on freight. Whether these articles were gold coins, gold bars, gold dust, or gold in any other form of use or ornament, can make no difference. Like every other article placed on freight and covered by a bill of lading, unless delivered according to the terms of the contract of affreightment, their value may be recovered by the holder of the bill. That value is to be estimated in the currency of the country in which the port of delivery is situated and where the suit is brought, unless otherwise provided for in the contract itself. The proof is that these sovereigns were worth in this market at the time they should have been delivered $7 05 apiece in our money. Our recent Legal-tender Act and the decisions under it cited at bar have no application to this part of the case.

There is another question of trifling importance so far as the amount depending upon it is concerned, which requires to be disposed of; and that is whether any deduction should be made on account of freight. No freight was strictly earned, as the contract was not fulfilled. But Admiralty Courts have power to do substantial justice between parties, and substantial justice in this case is to make the libelant good for the loss sustained. He is, under this breach of the contract, entitled to the value of ninety sovereigns at the market rate, less two pounds sterling freight money. As the stipulation to pay these two pounds was a promise to pay money at this port, they should be reckoned in the currency of this country, according to our laws. The legal value of the pound sterling in commercial transactions in this country is fixed by act of Congress at $4 44. The value of ninety sovereigns at the time of the breach was $634 50. From this deduct two pounds sterling, computed in our money, ($8 88,) will leave $625 62—the principal sum the libelant is entitled to recover. To this should be added interest at the rate of seven per cent. from Dec. 28, 1865, to the date of the decree. The Clerk of this Court is hereby directed to compute the interest, and add to it the principal sum. Then let a decree be entered for the amount of principal and interest in favor of the libelant, with costs.

For libelant, James K. Hill; for claimants, Hawkins & Cothren.

LIEN—CREDIT.

James Boyce vs. The Steamer Patapsco.—Shipman, J.—This is a suit *in rem.* to enforce an alleged lien on the steamer *Patapsco* for coal furnished her in the months of February and March, 1866, by the libelant, at Baltimore. It is insisted that the coal was a part of the necessary supplies of the vessel furnished at that port, and that it was furnished on the credit of the vessel. Of the necessity of the coal there can be no doubt. The question in dispute is whether it was furnished on the credit of the vessel.

The steamer was owned by John R. Bacon at the time the article was furnished, but was running in a line owned by the Commercial Steamboat Company, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Rhode Island. This Company had an office in New-York, and ran their boats between that City and Baltimore. They had exclusive control of the *Patapsco* as well as the other boats of their line, and must be deemed, for the time, owners *pro hac vice*.

This Company had an agent in Baltimore who attended to their business there, including the purchase of the necessary supplies for the steamers which were required at that port. The steamers, several in number, had been running on this line for several months, and the agent had been in the habit of purchasing coal for them of different parties, and among others of this libelant. The amount of coal required for each vessel, from time to time, was ordered by the Company's agent in writing, the order in each instance designating to which ship the amount called for was to be delivered. The sales were considered to be for cash, but payment on delivery was waived, and the bills presented monthly to the Company's agent. This was done as a matter of convenience, and to avoid the multiplication of bills. Purchases of coal had been made of the libelant from time to time from December, 1865, down to March 24, 1866, the date of the last charge in the account upon which this suit is brought. They were all paid for by the agent up to Feb. 1. The bills were made out to the Commercial Steamboat Company, but designating the name of the ship to which each parcel was delivered. That delivered in February and March was not paid for, and the libelant seeks to charge the ship.

Now in order to do this the libelant must prove that this coal was furnished on the credit of the ship, and that there was an apparent necessity for resorting to that credit. I think the proof fails on both these points. The libelant dealt, not with the master of the vessel, but with the accredited agent of the company resident in Baltimore. I think that it is clear that he looked to the company generally, and not to the particular ship for his pay. Again, there is no satisfactory proof of a necessity apparent at the time for resorting to the credit of the ship. There is proof that the affairs of the company were in fact in a state of embarrassment, and approaching the crisis of insolvency. But the proof fails to show that they had not sufficient credit in Baltimore to obtain supplies required for their ships at that port. That fact must be clearly proved before this Court can assume that the credit of each ship was or could be resorted to in order to obtain the supplies furnished to such vessel.

The facts in this case, if not exactly the reverse, fall far short of those in the case of Ross *vs.* The Steamboat *Neversink*, where I held the boat liable. As I discussed the general question of law involved, upon principle and authority, in the latter case, I do not feel called upon to repeat or enlarge upon that discussion here.

Let an order be entered dismissing the libel with costs.

D. & T. McMahon for libelant; A. J. Heath for claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Hall.

DECISION UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW.

In the Matter of Julius R. Pettis, a Bankrupt.—In this case the bankrupt applied for an order staying the issue of an execution against his body, upon a judgment obtained against him by Richard J. Conner and Charles J. Richardson, of the City of New-York.

This motion was opposed, on the ground that the judgment was obtained for a debt created by the fraud of the bankrupt.

The application was denied and the following opinion given:

The judgment against the petitioner, under which he anticipates arrest, appears to have been rendered upon a debt created by fraud of the bankrupt, and the 33d section of the Bankrupt Act expressly provides that no such debt shall be discharged under that act. The 26th section, which provides for the production of examination of the bankrupt in case he is imprisoned, and which provides that no bankrupt shall be liable to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy in any civil action, unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him, shows that he is not to be considered as absolutely privileged from arrest, and as the Court in bankruptcy has no power to discharge the judgment it should not interfere to prevent its enforcement by imprisonment, unless it be necessary to enable the Bankrupt Court to exercise its proper authority and jurisdiction in the case. The effect of the protection which the Register is authorized to grant is not now under consideration, and the present motion is disposed of without reference to the extent of that protection, and without determining any question other than that directly in controversy. The motion is denied, but as this is the first time the question has been presented, it is without costs.

R. W. Townsend and Mr. Cornwell, for Pettis. Ganson & Smith, of Buffalo, and B. C. Thayer, of New-York, for judgment creditors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 22.

Before Judge Leonard.

THE RIGHTS OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND REPORTERS.

James F. Cummings vs. James Gordon Bennett.—The plaintiff Cummings has brought an action against the proprietor of the New-York *Herald* for libel, and in his complaint he demands damages to the extent of $200,000. Issue has been joined by the service of an answer on the part of the defendant, and yesterday the case came up in this Court on a motion made by the plaintiff to make the answer "more definite and certain," according to the language of the code. In order to enable our readers to appreciate the case fully, it becomes necessary to refer to the article, the publication of which damaged the plaintiff, as he swears, to the amount of $200,000. On the 24th of March last, the plaintiff avers in that complaint that the following, among other things, appeared in the New-York *Herald*:

> "Alleged Heavy Swindling Operations—An Ex-Rebel Commissary in Trouble—Versatility in Speculative Enterprises.—Shortly after the surrender of Lee, there came to this City an individual named James F. Cummings, who had been a Commissary in the rebel service. Here he at once entered into, it is alleged, half a dozen different concerns, such as banker, broker, commission merchant, &c., into each of which he put a large capital. The manner in which he deported himself, and the large quantities of money which he seemed to control, soon attracted attention and excited remark, especially as all other rebels were known to be in desperate pecuniary straits and actual want. It was soon not only whispered, but loudly asserted, by those who professed to know of his performances in the South, that he had swindled, not only the rebel Government, under which he held a position of trust, but citizens also, especially of North Carolina and Georgia, on a scale far beyond the wildest imaginings of ordinary villains. He must have had large sums of money, for he was known as one of the heaviest stock operators on the street, and it was variously estimated that his ill-gotten wealth amounted to from three to ten millions."

This is the gravamen of the action. The answer of the defendant is several fold: first, each and every allegation is denied. In the second place, defendant, on information and belief says, that the statements made in the published paragraph of March 24, 1867, are true, and that he proposes to prove them to be so on the trial, before a jury of his country. The original charge is then repeated in the answer, with some additions, and some modifications. At all events, the statement is justified by defendant on the ground that judicial proceedings only were published. That plaintiff, Cummings, had been arrested at the suit of one Antoine Poullain and some other persons, who were citizens of Georgia, charged with having unlawfully used the power vested in him (Cummings) as an officer in the Confederate service, by compelling the complainants in those proceedings, Poullain and others, who were the owners of the Scull Shoals Yarn Mills, at Scull Shoals, Greene County, Georgia, to deliver to him large quantities of goods, &c., and defendant claims that in such publication he was, and is, protected by the following

> Law of 1854, chap. 130, passed April 1, which says that "No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper shall be liable to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, for a fair and true report, in such newspaper, of any judicial, legislative, or other public official proceedings of any statement, speech, argument or debate, in the course of the same, except upon actual proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied from the fact of publication."

Counsel for the plaintiff, in making the motion for an order of the Court that the answer should be made "more definite and certain," said that his client was willing and even anxious to meet all the charges of fraud and corruption, of whatever name or nature, that could be brought against him. It was but fair, however, that he should know what he had to meet. The defendant should be compelled by the Court to specify who of the citizens of Georgia and North Carolina "had not only whispered, but loudly asserted, that plaintiff had swindled, not only the Government under which he held a position of trust, but also private citizens of those States." Mr. Cummings, said counsel, has a right to know, beforehand, who they are that charge him with "swindling on a scale far beyond the wildest imaginings of ordinary villains."

Counsel for defendant insisted that all the plaintiff desired was to obtain the names of the witnesses who would be called for the defence whenever the case came before a jury.

The Court reserved the decision.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Winter, Harris and Woods; for defendants, Messrs. Galbraith and Townshend.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 22.

Before Judge Leonard.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE MR. SHARKEY FROM JAIL DENIED.

In the matter of Marquis D. L. Sharkey, an imprisoned debtor, &c.—In this case, already reported in the Times, the Court has rendered the following decision:

> This application should be denied on the facts, and also because the petition is defective within the reasoning of Harlow *vs.* Bancker, 1 Selden, 106.
>
> The prisoner was convicted of concealing his property as well as disposing of it fraudulently.
>
> If he was guilty at the time he was adjudged so, he must be guilty now, for he has not on this application disclosed any of the property as to which he was found guilty of concealment.
>
> Had he been found guilty of fraudulently transferring or disposing of his property, the transfer of his title to the assignee to be appointed by the Court would be just and fair, and it could then be reached by the creditor. Not so where the debtor conceals. The transfer to such assignee then gives no remedy. Nothing can be found by the assignee till the debtor discloses what he has before hidden. The application is denied.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 22.

By Presiding Judge Leonard.

The people ex rel. John T. Hoffman et al. *vs.* The Metropolitan Board of Excise; the writ is granted with costs. In the matter of Marquis D. L. Sharkey, a debtor, to be discharged from imprisonment; motion to discharge denied.

By Judge Clerke.

Charles Cheney et al. *vs.* Alice Brisbane et al.; motion granted, and reference ordered to R. C. Beamish to take proof of the facts, and the amount due on the bond and mortgage. The Same *vs.* the Same; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered. R. C. Beamish, Esq., appointed a referee to sell.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 22, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109¾	300	Canton Co. b30	49⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	110⅞		N. Y. Central	108⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C	109⅝	300	do	108⅛
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅝	800	do	108⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅛	400	do ....2d call	108⅛
18,000	do	108⅝	1200	Erie Railroad	72⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	110	200	do b30	72⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, N. Issue	108⅝	300	do	72⅝
2,500	do	108⅝	200	do ....2d call	72⅝
500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser., small	107⅝	25	Erie R. Pf	77⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	68⅜	400	Hud. Riv. R	121
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	66⅞	100	Reading R	105⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	52	200	do s30	105⅝
3,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	56	100	do ....2d call	105¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	104	100	Mich. Cen	110⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer	26⅝	100	do	110
2,000	O. & Miss. 1st	87	200	M. S. & N. I. R	80⅞
3,000	N. J. Cen. 6s. '83	95	100	do	81
1,000	Erie 1st M	104½	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R. x-d	100
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	90	200	Clev. & Pitts	91⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	86	100	do	91¾
4,000	do	85½	200	do ....2d call	91⅝
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	103	100	do	92
20	Bank of N. Ame	106	1800	Chi. & N. W	46⅛
20	Ocean Bank	102	200	do ....2d call	46⅛
70	Cen. Nat. Bank	104½	300	do	46⅞
10	Bk. of Com	116½	100	do	46⅞
5	Continental Bank	104½	30	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	71
400	Wells & F Ex	66⅝	800	do	71⅛
100	do	66¾	100	do s60	70⅞
400	do	67	100	do	71
20	do	66⅞	300	do b30	71⅝
100	do ....2d call	66⅞	325	Chic. & R. I	101⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co	72⅜	35	do	101⅜
100	do ....2d call	72⅝	100	do	101⅛
17	Amer. Ex	70	200	do	101⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr	34	100	do s60	101½
200	do	34	200	do ....2d call	101⅜
200	Penn. Coal Co	180	100	do	101⅜
40	West. U. Tel	49	100	do	102
1100	do	49⅛	1800	Mil. & St. P. R	48
100	do ....2d call	49½	100	do ....2d call	48⅛
100	At. Mail	112½	700	Mil. & St. P. Pr	64⅝
300	do	112¼	200	do	63⅞
100	Quick. Min	35	100	do	64⅛
100	do ....2d call	34½	200	do ....2d call	64
100	Bos. Water P	22¾	100	Tol., W. & W	49⅝
200	Butler Coal	19	100	do	50
100	do	19⅛	100	do	50⅛
50	Pacific Mail	147¾	100	do	50¼
100	do	147⅛	200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R	103
100	do ....2d call	147⅛	100	do	102⅝
			200	do	102⅝
			526	do ....2d call	102⅝
			72	do	102¾
			20	Mor. & Essex R	70

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅛	400	N. Y. Cen	108⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅝	500	do	108⅜
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108⅝	1200	do b5	109
40,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	102⅛	500	Erie R	72⅝
7,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅛	100	do b30	72⅝
4,000	Tenn. 6s....new	66⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R	119⅛
26,000	Missouri 6s	103	300	do	119⅝
5,000	O. & M. C	26⅛	100	Mich. Cen	110⅞
100	Adams Ex	72⅝	300	do	110½
10	Amer. Ex	72⅝	900	Reading R	106
200	Wells Fargo Ex	67	100	do	106⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr	34	300	do	106⅛
75	West. U. Tel	49⅛	100	do	106⅛
1000	do	49⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts	92
1000	do b30	49⅞	27	Chi. & N. W	47
100	Quick. Min. Co	35	1500	do	47½
200	do	34⅝	200	do	47⅝
500	do	34⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	71⅞
100	Mariposa Min	10⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R	121
200	At. Mail	113	400	Chi. & R. I	102⅛
	Boston W. P	23⅛		do b30	102⅝
105	Pac. Mail SS. Co	147⅛	100	Mil. & St. P	48½
200	do	147	100	do	48⅝
200	do b30	147⅛	400	P., F. W. & C	102⅝
100	do	147⅛		do	102⅝
400	M. S. & N. I	81⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C	26⅛	100	Mariposa	10½
200	Adams Ex. Co	72	200	M. & St. P	48
200	Boston W. P	23⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64
20	U. S. Ex. Co	72½	200	Tol., W. & W	49⅝
300	Quicksilver	35	200	M. S. & N. I	81
100	do	34⅝	100	do	81⅛
100	do b15	34⅝	100	do b3	81
100	do	34⅝	100	do b4	81
300	do b10	35	300	do b10	81⅛
200	Mar. Pref	23⅝	100	Ill. Cen	119
800	Pac. Mail SS. Co	147	200	Clev. & Pitts	92
200	do	147⅛	400	do	92⅛
400	West. U. Tel	49	100	do b30	92⅝
100	do	49	300	do c	92⅝
800	N. Y. Cen	108⅝	500	Clev. & Tol	121⅛
1300	do	108⅜	200	do	121⅛
300	do c	108⅜	1000	Chic., R. I. & P	101⅞
2600	Erie R	72⅝	600	do	101⅞
1200	do	72⅝	100	do c	101⅞
400	do b10	72⅝	300	do b3	101⅞
800	do b3	72⅝	300	do s3	101⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R. b30	121	300	Chi. & N. W	46⅞
200	do	120	100	do	46⅞
300	do	120⅝	300	do b10	46⅞
800	Reading R	105⅝	900	do	46⅝
100	do b10	105⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. c	71⅝
600	do	105⅝	2600	do	71⅝
200	do b30	105⅝	800	do	71⅝
800	do b3	106⅛	100	do	71⅝
			800	P., Ft. W. & C	103⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C	26⅛	100	Hudson R	120⅝
600	Canton Co	49⅞	100	do	120⅝
200	do b10	49⅞	1200	Reading R	105½
200	do c	49⅛	200	do b10	105⅞
500	Boston W. P	23	200	T., W. & W. s15	50⅛
200	Cum. Coal	35	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	64
100	Wells Fargo Ex	66½	200	do	64⅛
100	do	66⅝	100	do	64⅛
100	do	66⅞		M. S. & N. I	81⅛
200	do	67	200	do	81⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	35		do c	81⅝
100	do	35⅛	400	do	81
200	Mariposa	10½	200	Clev. & Pitts	92⅛
100	do	10⅝	300	do	92⅛
200	Mar. Min. Pf	23⅜	200	do b.0	92⅝
100	do	23⅝	400	Chi. R. I. & P	102⅛
200	Pacific Mail	147⅛	200	do	102⅛
10	do	147	500	do	102⅛
500	West. U. Tel	49⅛	400	do b3	102⅛
1200	do	49⅛	300	Chic. & N. W	47⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R	108⅝	1300	do	47⅛
400	do	108⅛	500	do b30	47⅛
200	do c	108⅞	100	do	47⅛
1800	Erie R	72⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr	71⅝
800	do	72⅝	100	do	71⅝
400	do b3	72⅜	300	do	71⅝
500	do b10	72⅝	300	do b3	71⅝
200	Atlantic Mail	113	100	do	71⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C	26⅛	200	Pacific Mail	147
100	Boston W. P	22⅝	800	Canton Co	49⅞
100	Mar Min Co	10½	300	Hud. River R	118⅛
100	Mariposa Pr	23½	100	do	118⅜
200	West. U. Tel	49⅞	100	do	119
300	N. Y. Cen	108⅝	800	Reading R	105⅞
100	do	108⅜	200	do b30	106⅛
200	do b3	108½	100	do	106
2800	Erie R	71⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I	80⅝
300	do	71¾	1200	C., R. I. & P	101⅜
1800	do	71⅞	300	do	101⅜
900	do b3	71⅝	200	do	101⅜
200	do b30	72	100	Chic & N. W	47⅛
600	do s3	71⅝	1500	do	47
200	do	71⅝	300	do	47
800	do	71⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. P	71⅝
200	do b10	71⅝	200	do b3	71⅝

MONDAY, July 22—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,667.246
Decrease in Specie	1,517,704
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	945,593
Increase in Deposits	1,563,889
Decrease in Circulation	79,121

	July 21, 1866.	July 20, 1867.	July 13, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,062,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,920,200	$82,520,200
Loans	255,965,058	249,580,255	247,913,009
Gold and Gold Notes	10,860,147	11,197,700	12,715,400
Other L. Tend'r	80,524,992	73,441,301	72,495,708
Deposits	213,049,079	199,435,952	197,872,063
Circulation	27,579,020	33,574,948	33,653,869
In Sub-Tres'y	91,572,528	130,311,621	130,581,603

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$766,802	Citizens'	$131,134
Merchants'	888,250	Market	562,100
Mechanics'	574,500	St. Nicholas	754,980
Union	471,114	Shoe & Leather	949,306
Phenix	288,255	Continental	569,947
Tradesmen's	796,004	Commonwealth	243,193
Mer. Exchange	452,124	Marine	356,500
Gallatin	490,945	Atlantic	99,266
Butchers & D	257,494	Importers'	502,779
Mechanics & T	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	257,194	M. Association	308,382
Seventh Ward	178,612	Grocers'	79,033
State	193,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	994,344	Fourth	2,969,232
Commerce	5,934,970	Central	1,680,944
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	780,175	Ninth	885,583
Mercantile	481,811	First	446,091
Pacific	140,584	Third	799,199
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,417
Chatham	130,502	Tenth	906 500
N. America	333,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,796	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,185	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,109,050		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,505,767
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			69,181
Total on Clearing-house report, July 20			$33,574,948
On previous report, July 13			33,653,869
Decrease in circulation			$79,121

The Bank return shows a continued easy movement in the Money market. The rates to-day are 4@5 ₩ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on other improved Stock collateral.

The Clearing-house weekly Bank returns now embrace two new local up-town banks, the Stuyvesant and the Eleventh Ward, each with a capital of $200,000. The Eleventh Ward succeeds to the business of the New-York Dry Dock Bank, recently wound up by the Dry Dock Company.

The Gold Room opened with some show of strength this morning, but the subsequent business was not important in amount, and there was some apprehension felt by the *Bulls* of the Room that any attempt to advance the price above 140 ₩ cent. again would be met by sales from the Treasury. The sales to-day were mostly at 139⅝@139⅞. Exchange on London steady at 110⅛@⅜ for 60 days, and 110⅝@¾ ₩ cent. for Short Sight.

The California steamer arrived at the Lower Quarantine station on Sunday with $1,162,000 in Gold and Silver Bullion. The ship is Quarantined, and it is doubtful whether the treasure will be landed in season for the *Scotia* sailing for England on Wednesday. The other engagements for this steamer are reported at present at about $750,000.

The Public Funds were generally firm at the opening of business this morning, and before the close of the day the demand was strong, the sales by the great dealers large, and the course of prices upward. The 5-20s of 1865, May and November, and the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67, July and January, were the favorites.

The State Bonds of the Border States were again firm, including Georgia 6 and 7 ₩ cents., the whole amount of the debt of the State being only $6,256,635, of which $3,030,000 is 7 ₩ cents., with a first mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Road, in addition to the pledge of the public faith and taxables of the State.

The Stock Exchange was much excited throughout the day on the Railway market, and speculation ran high on all the New-York and most of the Western Roads. New-York Central at one time brought within a small fraction of 109 ₩ cent., under confident predictions that the Stock will go to 120 ₩ cent. after the resignation of the present executive, (promised at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Thursday next,) and the reasonable certainty that the line will soon be in accord with the Hudson and Harlem at this end and the Lake Shore Roads West. Hudson River advanced to 121 ₩ cent. sales, and Harlem could not be bought at 114 ₩ cent. The Erie movement advanced to 72⅞ ₩ cent. in the forenoon, but lost part of the fresh advance at the close of the day. Among the Western Roads the prominent interest was in Chicago and Rock Island, which advanced to 102⅛ ₩ cent., and in the Northwest Stocks, both of which were in eager demand at an advance of 1@1⅛ ₩ cent. on the Common and ⅞ ₩ cent. on the Preferred over the sales of Saturday. Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, St. Paul, Wabash, &c., were also higher, and Reading advanced to 106⅜ ₩ cent. at the Second Board. On the Miscellaneous Shares the demand for the Steamships continued strong; Canton Company higher; the old Express Stocks in demand and higher; Western Telegraph firm, and Cumberland Coal ½@1 ₩ cent. better than on Saturday.

In the Afternoon, subsequent to the 2:30 P. M. regular Board of the Exchange, there was a partial inclination to sell the Railway market down, especially on Erie, which was done at 71⅝ ₩ cent.; but as a general remark there is no want of real or substantial strength in prices, and each temporary decline is almost sure to be followed by orders from two or three fresh buyers where there is one seller. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅛	N. West Pref	70⅞	71⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅞	Rock Island	100⅞	102⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅝	Fort Wayne	102⅛	102⅝
N. Y. Central	107⅞	108⅝	W. U. Telegraph	48⅞	49⅛
Erie	71⅞	72⅝	Cumberland	33⅞	33⅞
Hudson	119⅛	119⅛	Mariposa, Pref.	23⅞	23⅞
Reading	105⅞	105⅞	St. Paul Pref.	63⅞	64⅛
Mich. Southern	80	80⅝	Pacific Mail	147	147⅛
Pittsburgh	91⅝	92⅝	Toledo & Wabash	49⅛	49⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅝	66⅝	American Gold	139⅞	140
Northwest	46	47⅛	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	110	5 ₩ cent. cou., 1871	116⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	110¼	5 ₩ cent., reg., 1874	107
5-20, reg., 1862	109⅛	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅝	End. cou., 1874	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	10-40 reg	102
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¼
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss	108	7 3-10 1st series	108
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108⅝	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₩ c. 1870	102	Illinois War Loan	90⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Indiana 5 ₩ ct	93
N. Y. Bounty loan	105	Mich. 7 ₩ c. War l'n.	99
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66⅝
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	50
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Georgia 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	99	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	56
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1868	99	North Carolina n. bds.	56
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Missouri Pac. R. iss	104
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	California 7s	123⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	98
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of North Am's.	105½
Manhattan	136	Hanover	112
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	128½
Mechanics'	136	Nassau	106
America	136	Shoe and Leather	109
Phenix	105	Continental	104½
Tradesmen's	140	Marine	106
Fulton	150	Commonwealth	106
National	116	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	116
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Manuf's & Merchants	100⅛
Commerce	116	Central National	104½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Fourth National	107
Ocean	101½	Ninth National	107
American Exchange	116	Tenth National	104
Chatham	135	Oriental	135
Bank of the Repub	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104½	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	85
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	73
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	99	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	92½	Chi. & R. I. Con. Pa. Is.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85.	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72.	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₩ c.	98	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98½
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	106	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	113	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	74½
Chi. & N. W. S. F	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv	82½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ₩ c. 1st M	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Lack & W Bds	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	98		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $452,000; Gold Notes, $179,000; total receipts, $8,811,009 72; total payments, $7,812,545 78; balance, $131,310,085 33.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement (which appears elsewhere) of the Kip & Buell Gold Mining and Tunneling Company.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Treasury Department,
Office Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 16, 1867.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st ult., relative to the effect of the word rectified when branded on distilled spirits.

You are certainly right when you suppose that this word, when stamped or branded on vessels containing distilled spirits does not mean "tax paid."

In fact it does not mean anything. Vessels may be so stamped or branded by any one with impunity. It is therefore, with much surprise that I learn from you, that frauds are being practised "under shelter of the word rectified," and the suggestions offered by you for their prevention have been taken under consideration.

Very respectfully, your obdient servant,
(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
Gen. W. S. Hillyer,
Revenue Agent, New-York.

Commissioner Rollins has recently rendered the following decisions:

The keeper of a hotel, inn or tavern is liable to special tax as such, if his annual gross receipts exceed $1,000, regardless of the amount of his net profits.

A manufacturer of bureaus may deduct from the entire gross amount of his sales thereof the actual cost of the marble-tops and looking-glasses used in their construction, provided a tax has already been paid upon the tops and glasses, but no other reduction should be allowed.

An alien who resides in the United States, and is, therefore, liable to a tax upon his annual gains, profits and income, is entitled to the exemption of $1,000 of that income in the same manner, and under the same circumstances as a native born or a naturalized citizen.

"The amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs" may be deducted from income, but no deduction can be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate. Amounts expended by the purchaser of a building in repairing injuries which occurred thereto, prior to his purchase, are, so far as he is concerned, "betterments made to increase the value" of the property, and should not be allowed as reductions from his income.

Every person who sells, or offers for sale, any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wines of any kind, whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandise, exceed $25,000, is required to pay the special tax as a wholesale dealer in liquors. It is not sufficient for one who sells in the same shop distilled spirits, &c., to an amount not exceeding $25,000 per annum, and "other merchandise" in addition, to an amount not exceeding that sum, to pay two special taxes—one as retail dealer, and the other as retail liquor dealer, if his combined sales of liquors and other merchandise exceed $25,000 per annum. He should be required to pay a special tax of $100 as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

A dealer may purchase and sell agricultural and farm products at the place of business designated in his special tax receipt without thereby rendering himself liable as a produce broker; but if a dealer, or any member of a firm of dealers, not having paid special tax as a commercial broker, cattle broker, or peddler, travels about the country purchasing such products in the manner of a produce-broker, he should be taxed as a produce-broker if his sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars per annum; if his annual sales exceed that sum, his liability is that of a commercial broker, both as to special tax and the tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon the amount of his sales made elsewhere than at his place of business as a dealer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, the Western portion of the National Trunk Line, being built with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, is destined to be one of the most important and profitable lines in the world, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Interior Basin. It enjoys all the grants, franchises and subsidies conferred by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, exclusive advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

First—The Company has been assisted by grants of money, credit, &c., from the State and chief cities of California amounting to $3,000,000 in gold; *beside the Government subsidy of $35,000 per mile* upon the completion of the 726 miles between Sacramento and Salt Lake City, or $25,520,000 in all.

Second—*The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome* within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

Third—The *local business alone* of this road establishes its complete financial success; the earnings for June being $122,000 in coin, upon 94 miles running, of which *more than three-fourths were net earnings.*

Fourth—*It can have no competition*, but must carry all the through traffic which is shared by its Eastern connections and their branches.

Fifth—*Its revenues are collected in specie*, and its transportation rates are three times those of the best Eastern lines.

The principal and interest of its First Mortgage Bonds are made payable in Gold Coin, and this agreement, made under the special legislation of the State of California, authorizing and enforcing contracts expressed in gold, is *legally binding.*

As these Bonds are especially made a first lien upon the road, equipments, &c., furnished by the whole capital stock subscriptions, Government bonds, donations, and net earnings, they represent *the superior claim on property worth fully three times their utmost issue.* The Bonds now selling are upon the link included in the State of California—the most valuable of the whole trans-continental line; and from the foregoing considerations *combine an unusual degree of stability, safety and profit.* They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, added, in currency, and bear six per cent. interest in gold, payable in New-York City—at which rate they yield 8½ per cent. upon the investment.

Conversions of Government Securities into Pacific First Mortgage Bonds now *realize for the holders about twelve per cent. advantage*, with the same rate of interest.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-street.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 22, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 3,545 bbls. and 3,757 bags Flour, 330 bbls. and 210 bags Corn Meal, 71,700 bushels Wheat, 159,593 bushels Corn, 20,444 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Malt, 63 bbls. Beef, 100 pkgs. Lard, 86 pkgs. Cut Meats, 5,937 bbls. Petroleum, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and firm at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand and buoyant in price. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28½c., chiefly 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb., on sales and resales of 3,100 bales, against resales of 20 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	6,739
Receipts preceding week	4,915
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	391.106
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	618,212
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,740
Exports since Jan. 1	332,853
Exports since Sept. 1	454.140
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	75,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,839,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,507,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	170,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in less demand to-day at rather easier prices for fresh stock, and decidedly lower and irregular rates for old. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,150 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$8 25; very poor to good Extra State at $8 15@$10 15; good to choice do. do. at $10 20@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 15@$11 25 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$8 25
Extra State	8 15	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 15	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@18 50

Southern Flour is quiet and depressed; sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $9 20@$11 20 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 25@$17 50 for fair to choice extra do. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 35@$14 25 for extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, at from $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ₩ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is plentier and in demand, at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 40 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 80@$5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,450 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 15 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, as holders have been reluctant to accept the reduced offers of buyers for sound lots. The market closed heavily. Sales since our last 28,500 bushels, including White Canadian at $2 87½; Amber Michigan at $2 75; No. 2 Spring at $2 15@$2 25; new White Tennessee at $2 75; new Amber Southern at $2 75@$2 80, and fair to very handsome White California at $2 82½@$2 95 ₩ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at much lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 146,500 bushels, at $1@$1 04 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 07 for nearly pure Yellow do., in small lots; 85c.@$1 for unsound and damp, and $1 05@$1 12 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, but about steady. Sales 3,200 bushels at $1 53@$1 55 for Canada and at $1 65 for State, ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been moderately active and quoted firmer; new Western at from 81c.@93c. for the whole range; very choice do. at 95c.; State at 91c.@93c. ₩ bushel; sales 64,000 bushels.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse here July 22, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	202,427	Barley	12,458
Corn	204,452	Malt	54,932
Oats	145,035	Peas	29,871
Rye	55,644		

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₩ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, of the 19th says: "The weather for the past week has been favorable, and the vine has made decided progress. In most of the yards the hop is now forming; and were it not for the fact that the vermin continue to infest the vine to so great an extent, an unusually large crop might be expected. As it is, growers are uncertain how it may turn out, for there is no predicting what damage may accrue from this source."

LIME—Has been in demand and firmly held.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate request, including Porto Rico at 50c.@66c.; Cuba at 34c.@53c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 37½; Resin at $3 62½@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 75@$6; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, but steady, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 29@$1 34 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair demand and buoyant at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 13½c.@14½c. for do., in bulk; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 49c.@51c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much more active and decidedly firmer. Sales since our last of 11,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 75 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 65, cash; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' option, at $23 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted at 11½c.@11¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14½c.@17c. for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 295 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand and buoyant; sales, 365 boxes, including long cut hams, long clear, and Strafford cut at 13c., Short Clear and Short Rib on private terms, ₩ lb. Lard has been in more demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,230 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13½c., and small lots of choice at 13⅝c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams continue scarce and quiet at $39@$40 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c.@14c. ₩ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₩ lb	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₩ lb	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₩ lb	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₩ lb	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₩ lb	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₩ lb	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₩ lb	18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₩ lb	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₩ lb	13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb	13½	@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ₩ lb	12	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₩ lb	12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ₩ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb	7	@ 9

SUGARS—Have been quite firm and in moderate request. Sales since our last, 685 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13⅝c. ₩ lb. Refined sugars are in good request at from 14c.@17c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 128,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 53,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Remains as last noticed.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton on private terms; 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. per ton. For London, 6,000 bush. Corn at 5d. ₩ bush., and 50 tons measurement goods on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS; OR, THE DOGS OF THE STANDARD, and SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A telegram from Paris informs us that the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which some time ago passed the Corps Legislatif, has finally passed the Senate, and is now a law of the Empire.

The debate on the financial administration of the Italian Government was brought to a conclusion yesterday, when the Italian Parliament adopted the ministerial budget with great unanimity.

An Imperial *ukase* has been promulgated by the Russian Government decreeing the reëstablishment of the Provincial Assembly.

GENERAL.

Our South American correspondence is dated June 12. The American residents of Buenos Ayres were preparing a petition to be sent to the United States Congress, praying for the extension of the United States mail steamship line from Rio de Janeiro to the former city. The opening session of the National Congress was held on Sunday, June 2; the Presidential message then received contained no feature of especial interest. It was rumored that the Vice-President, Señor Don Marcos Paez, intended to resign, and that as soon as the Senate elected another President, MITRE would resign the reins of civil power and resume command of the army. Large numbers of newly-arrived foreigners were constantly reaching Brazil, attracted thither by the tempting promises held forth by the Brazilian Emigration Society. Very many of the emigrants, sorely disgusted with the prospects, were seeking to return to the United States. The cholera had prevailed as an epidemic during forty days in March and April, and had carried off about 10,000 persons on the River Platte. The next Presidential election, which will take place in January, was already being discussed. Dr. RUFINO ELIZALDE, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a prominent candidate.

The trial of SURRATT was continued yesterday. Rev. CHARLES BOUCHER, of Canada, testified that shortly after the assassination SURRATT came to live with him, and remained at his house about three months, when he went to Europe. He also testified that the character of Dr. McMILLIAN, a witness for the prosecution, was very bad, and that he knew many people who would not believe him under oath. The examination of this witness closed the direct testimony for the defence, and a recess was taken. On reassembling the prosecution proceeded to examine witnesses in rebuttal. Several were examined regarding the running of trains between Elmira and Canandaigua in April, 1865, and it was shown that about the middle of the month the trains did not run regularly on account of the track being flooded. MAUREY DROHAN, who runs the ferry-boat at Williamsport, testified that in April, 1865, he ferried the prisoner across the river at that place. Other witnesses were examined, but no new facts elicited. The prosecution announced that the evidence in rebuttal would be closed in two days, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

Galveston papers, received in New-Orleans yesterday, contain a week's later intelligence from Mexico. The Brownsville *Ranchero* doubts the report relative to the army of observation supposed to have been placed on the Rio Grande, under the command of Gen. CORTINA. The same journal publishes a letter, alleged to have been written by Gen. ESCOBEDO, in which the latter says that his motto is, "Death to all strangers." President JUAREZ had issued an order for the convocation of the Liberal Congress to elect a President of the Republic. Up to the 13th inst., Gens. MARQUEZ and O'HORAN had not been found. As soon as discovered they will be shot. Gen. DIAZ had ordered the capture of all foreign representatives who did not recognize the Liberal Government. Twelve Imperialist Generals and four Colonels had been put to death. Gen. ORTEGA was still in prison at Monterey, and SANTA ANNA was alive and in the hands of the Republicans at Campeachy. The Prussian Consul at Vera Cruz was conducting negotiations, with a view to obtaining the release of the Austrian prisoners.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday Mr. GREELEY offered a resolution proposing that the Convention proceed to act on the suffrage question at 1 o'clock to-morrow—that each amendment be considered separately, and five minutes granted for explanation and five more to replies. After debate the resolution was laid on the table. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole and considered the question of suffrage. After general debate the Committee rose and reported progress, after which the Convention adjourned till evening. On reassembling several members spoke against the proposition to give the right of suffrage to women. The vote was then taken on that proposition, and resulted in its rejection—yeas 20, nays 51. Mr. CASSIDY immediately called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present, whereupon the Committee rose. The roll was called, and as but 71 members answered to their names the Convention adjourned.

Our correspondence from Central America furnishes some highly interesting details of the *coup d'état* by which President MOSQUERA was deposed. The people throughout the country express great satisfaction at the success of SANTA ACOSTA'S conspiracy.

LOCAL.

During the argument of a motion in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the case of Stecke vs. Russell, one of the counsel made use of some language which gave many of those in Court to understand that he thought it was a very difficult thing to gain "the ear of the Court." After bearing with remarks of this nature for a few moments, the presiding Judge brought down his gavel with unusual vigor two or three times, and said, "Stop, stop, if you wish to make any appeals of that nature, you'd better go over to BEECHER'S Church." Counsel not distinctly hearing what the learned Judge said, asked the latter to repeat his remark, which was done accordingly, with some variation.

A decision was rendered yesterday, by Judge LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, in the case of The People ex rel. John T. Hoffman and others, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund vs. The Metropolitan Board of Excise, the particulars of which have been published in the TIMES. The application by the relators was for a mandamus to compel the Board of Excise to pay over between $400,000 and $500,000 to the Sinking Fund Commissioners. *Mandamus* granted, and money ordered to be paid over.

An action of much interest (or should be) to newspaper editors and reporters, is now pending in the Supreme Court of this District. The plaintiff is one CUMMINGS, who seeks to recover from the proprietor of the *Herald* the sum of $250,000 in a libel suit. A motion was made by the plaintiff to have the answer made more definite and certain. Decision reserved.

CHRISTIAN BOSTWICK, a colored ship's cook, who was assaulted by WILLIAM HIGGINS, of No. 531 Broome-street, and several other white men, on Sunday evening, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of the injuries so received. HIGGINS and his confederates are held in custody until the inquest to be held to-day by Coroner GAMBLE.

The Young Men's Christian Association held their regular monthly meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Encouraging reports were read by the representatives of the branch societies, and addresses were delivered by Mr. BOWLES COLGATE, Rev. Messrs. MARTIN, of Toronto, and DURYEA, of New-York.

MARQUIS D. L. SHARKEY, an imprisoned debtor, applied to the Supreme Court recently for his discharge from jail under a clause of the law in such cases provided, as contended by his counsel. A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge LEONARD, denying the motion.

The Mayor has vetoed the resolution of the Common Council permitting the Harlem Railroad Company to use dummy engines between all their freight depots.

On Sunday, a young man named COX, employed on board the steamer *Naushon*, jumped from her deck into the water at Coney Island, and was killed by striking his head against the bottom.

The great trotting match which was expected to be run yesterday between *Fearless* and *Stonewall Jackson*, for $5,000, did not take place, DAN MACE, for *Stonewall Jackson*, paying forfeit.

FRANCIS SHIELDS, a newsboy, fell from a car of the Grand-street line yesterday, was run over and instantly killed.

The deaths in Brooklyn last week numbered 250.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate request yesterday. Flour favored buyers. Corn was decidedly lower. Oats and Pork were dearer. Cotton was very firm. The freight engagements were light.

The number of cattle booked yesterday at the National Drove Yards, for the week, was 1,967. Trade dragged rather heavily. The most reliable cattle brokers acknowledged that cattle were selling fully ½c. ℔ lb. less yesterday than they did one week ago. The best bullocks brought 17c. net weight. There might have been two or three extras sold for 17½c., net. The poorest old oxen, a lot of bulls and stags were sold for 11c.@13c. ℔ lb., net weight. Most of the sales were made at about 14c.@16c. ℔ lb. The trade in sheep is moderate, with heavy arrivals. Most of the sales range from 4½c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Large numbers are sold for only 4c. ℔ lb., live weight; and hundreds are sold by the head, many of which could not be computed at more than 3½c. ℔ lb. Lambs, if fat, sell readily at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight. But most of the lambs being thin and poor, do not sell for more than 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. The receipts of swine are heavy, numbering for the week, 18,481 head on Fortieth-street. They were selling yesterday at $7 63 ℔ 100 lbs., live weight; and $7 88 ℔ 100 lbs., dressed.

Sex and Suffrage.

What the Prince de Ligne said of the Congress of Vienna, that "it dances, but doesn't get on," can hardly be charged against our Constitutional Convention, which has just declined an invitation to relieve its daily labors by the hops of Saratoga. Yet there is some fear that they may "find no end, in wandering mazes lost," among debates upon abstractions too far from practical use as yet to find a place in any Bill of Rights, much less to be embodied in a Constitution. The question of race suffrage has been settled as the temper of the times demanded, and its settlement is not of much practical consequence in New-York, where the number of negroes is small, their character modified, and their social place fixed. But the question of sex suffrage has already become so entangled with theories and obscured by speculations as to threaten to absorb uselessly much of the short time left for more necessary deliberation.

We need not stop to discuss whether suffrage is a natural right, or to expose the fallacy that every one has an inalienable claim to share in governing others, whether fit or unfit for self-government. Granting it for the sake of argument to be so, the inquiry still remains whether it is not one of the rights which the individual gives up on entering society for the sake of more assured protection to other rights retained. Are not women really better governed by the average prudence and business sense of men than they would be if permitted to impress upon the statutes their own inexperience and kindliness, their own average lack of judgment and of decision? Has not Government within its proper sphere more need of the stroke of men's justice than of the caress of women's mercy?

The strongest arguments urged by those who demand suffrage for women are, that from interest, which maintains that many women who own property ought to manage it, and that they are unfairly taxed unless they have a voice in making the laws; and that from sentiment, which contends that the higher morality of the sex, if imposed by their votes upon legislation, would widen its range and purify its tone. The first of these pleas is greatly overstated. There are comparatively few women who inherit money, fewer who have the capacity for making it, and fewer still able to retain or manage it. This is the result of physical and mental differences between the sexes, not the fault of law, nor could it be altered if women made the law or the lawmakers. The amended laws which give women full control over property are even now an injury to the weak and inexperienced. Any such advantage given to the few must be at the expense of the great majority of their less favored sisters, who must always rely upon men's greater hardness and sagacity in accumulating property. The same partial injustice for the greater general good is suffered by the few among minors who are capable of voting and managing their own affairs, but are debarred from doing so for the better protection of the many who are incapable. The argument that a higher morality would be infused into legislation by the voting influence of women rests upon a complete misconception of the sphere and functions of government. Government is organized to protect each one's life, liberty and property against the attacks of others. What one may choose to do with them for himself is beyond its cognizance. The limit of its action in this direction is punishment of those who tempt or aid others in evil courses. Law may prevent a man's wronging his neighbor, but cannot meddle with his wronging himself. That is a matter which his conscience must settle with his Maker, and for which he is amenable to society in reputation and worldly success. Law can enforce the commands and prohibitions of the Decalogue, but has no concern with anyone's personal morals. Religious persecution of old, and the prohibitory persecution in our day, are instances of the folly of legislating upon conscience or upon conduct that does not infringe others' rights. Now it is precisely this forbidden field of private morals which women are invited to invade and cultivate by their votes. Codes for the protection of private rights are pretty well settled, and pretty much alike all over the world, and any change in them due to female influence would probably weaken their effectiveness by erring on the side of mercy. Codes for the chastisement of private morals have always been failures except in primitive societies. If mankind does not grow better the fault lies not so much in modern laws as in their execution, and that depends upon the tone of public sentiment. The laws of a community, MONTESQUIEU well says, are never better than its morals. It is in the improvement of its morals by education and example that woman's true sphere of influence lies.

A like mistake suggests the idea that women by their votes could control legislation, so as in any way to better their own condition. If they are debarred from any employments which men engross, they are so by something which voting could not reach nor remove—by their natural constitution, which limits them to a narrower range of labor, or by public sentiment, which discourages them from engaging in certain occupations. The new laws they might make or get made, could not create for them any new fields of work, nor give them any new protection in the old ones which they do not now share equally with men. Here again, it is not the statute which is in fault, but the execution of the statute, depending upon something quite beyond the reach of suffrage—upon carelessness of the public conscience. Or is it supposed that female votes could invoke for them stronger safeguards in their peculiar relations with the other sex? It is difficult to see how. The laws in this respect are now so strict both here and in England that the danger is greater for men than for women; and one dares hardly face a jury after a couple of notes addressed to an unprotected female, or an hour spent in a railway car alone with her. For grave offences to the honor of women, the law is as benignant to them as it could safely be made without encouraging false accusations. In this regard, too, society is to blame, and most of all, in society, women themselves. If, as is too often the rule in a case of transgression, they are all cruelty to the sufferer, and all indulgence to the sinner, how can any law which their votes may create cure such subtle personal injustice?

Mr. MILL, in a recent letter upon the subject, speaks of the exclusion of women from the suffrage as founded on an artificial distinction. This is begging the whole question. The distinction between the sexes is of all others the most marked and general throughout all the kingdoms of nature. It was stamped on their creation, and, we hope, may never be effaced. All other privileges of suffrage among human beings, founded on religion, caste, or race, have passed away, or are slowly passing away, because they did not rest on a natural distinction. It will not be easy to abolish this one until the omniscience of philosophy succeeds in doing what the omnipotence of Parliament cannot—in making a woman a man. The sexes differ, not in degree, but in inmost and spiritual kind. A man is not simply a rougher woman, nor a woman merely a softer man intellectually. Not only is the Venus de Medici quite another thing from the Apollo in smoother and whiter marble, but the Pygmalion who would breathe life and mind into the one must temper them of far other materials than those he would aptly combine for the other. Out of this profound and permanent natural distinction spring the objections against the arguments why women should vote, together with many and cogent reasons why they should not, the development of which would carry us beyond the limits of our present space.

The Radical Policy in Mexico..

We stand at the disadvantage of knowing almost nothing of the sources of Mexican reports. And even when the source happens to be known, such distortion usually marks the dispatch that its study is simply bewildering.

The most authentic account of the tragic events which transpired in Mexico during the twelve days intervening between the 14th and the 26th of June, was given in the letters of our Correspondent, which appeared in the TIMES of the 12th of July. Among other matters reported in these letters was the statement that ESCOBEDO and the immediate faction that surrounded him (whether including JUAREZ or not it is difficult to tell,) had announced a policy of extirpation against foreigners, including our own countrymen, and that the boast of the butcher of Queretaro was that he had instituted a reign of terror. A Mexican Liberalist—evidently one of the few that shrink from a policy of ruthless savagery—made, voluntarily, a statement, in presence of our Correspondent, which ran thus: "We had," said he, on viewing the murders committed under ESCOBEDO'S orders, "suffered in many campaigns, but there was not a solitary spectator at that scene who did not weep." "I do not know," said the narrator, "what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood!! blood!!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and children, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my country was to be made as red with blood as was Queretaro."

Other reports have come from a variety of quarters that have confirmed fully and explicitly the statement of the TIMES correspondent. But a few hours after our report was published, the Mexican representative at Washington made use of the telegraph (which is far too often made the cesspool for lying abominations of various kinds) to say that the report of ESCOBEDO'S pronunciamento against foreigners was not to be trusted, and that the public should discredit all such statements in future. A fortnight has elapsed since the first statement of the policy of the triumphant party was published in New-York; and to-day there comes what purports to be a portion of the very text of the paper in which ESCOBEDO declares his purposes. That cowardly miscreant declares that, "as all the property in the hands of the foreigners in Mexico has been acquired by Mexican misfortunes, the Mexican people should now take possession of it, and have power to hunt them from the country." He adds to this that his motto is "Death to all strangers." He even goes so far as to say: "*There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us so long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union.*"

If this is not the language; if these are not the deliberate views of the Government of JUAREZ, they certainly correspond in a most remarkable way with the answers, official and semi-official, returned to our appeal on behalf of the betrayed victims at Queretaro. Insolence was the feeling uppermost in response to our intercession. Bloodthirstiness was the first instinct developed in the conquerors by their wretched triumph. The indications in both cases were in such harmony with the reported decree of ESCOBEDO, that the protestations of Mr. ROMERO do not make a feather's weight as rebutting testimony; and the Mexican agent merely makes the case against his savage employers all the worse by attempting to screen their brutalities and palliate their crimes.

There might be some justification for military excesses committed in the heat of warfare, or under the impulse of a victory legitimately achieved. And against such excesses, it might have been believed by the outside world that a Government so loosely constituted as that of JUAREZ, with so many native factions already working for its overthrow, could not readily provide. But this decree against the lives and properties of foreigners is a thing of manifest purpose and deliberation. The same Court that tries and sentences the vanquished to an ignominious death—with the sanction of the *de facto* Government—declares in favor of a policy of extermination against foreign residents. Against the first act we protest officially, and the answer is a yell of savage scorn. Against the greater outrage, threatened against our own countrymen and other foreign residents, the whole American people protest, through their Press, and the answer is an equivocating statement from the Washington Agent of JUAREZ, declaring simply his individual belief in ESCOBEDO'S humanity and good faith. That is not the way in which the Government of the United States, so long as it respects itself, can afford to be answered by another, whose very existence for years has depended upon the sympathy of the American people.

If ESCOBEDO is simply an independent military actor, carrying out his own behests and that of some one of the endless native factions, his acts, instead of admitting of palliation, make it incumbent on his political chief, JUAREZ, to disavow promptly all complicity with him henceforward. If the Mexican military leader, on the other hand, still continues to hold the commission of a servant of the Mexican Republic, the policy of JUAREZ and of his agents here demands more notice than the rebuke of journalists representing the prevalent sentiment of the American people. We are not called upon to avenge Prince MAXIMILIAN'S death, inasmuch as we are free from every shadow of responsibility for the catastrophe in which his enterprise culminated. We can do no more for the victims of the Queretaro court-martial than deplore their horrible fate. Much as we may have found our influence discredited in the savage policy there carried into effect, forcible interference was not demanded at our hands. But the case is altogether different if these latest reports are true. We shall have to see to it that the lives, the liberties and the property of American citizens living peaceably in Mexico are not put in jeopardy on any plea whatever. If some of them sympathized with the system of government which Prince MAXIMILIAN sought to establish, that is their own business. So long as they were not engaged in hostile acts against the dominant faction; so long as they conformed to such municipal laws as they found in existence, whether these laws were sustained by Imperial or Republican authority, so long had they, and have to-day, the right to such protection as the existing Mexican Government can extend to them. Decrees of confiscation against their property, or against their persons may be in a sense impotent. But the issuing of such decrees at the hands of a military leader is an insult which no Government could tolerate and continue to maintain its self-respect, or its influence among independent Powers. If the Mexican agent is in a position to show that his Government is blameless of any complicity with ESCOBEDO in his scheme of plunder and extermination, he cannot set about that task too soon. If we desire to respect the claims of Mexico to independence, we desire as well to avoid the fellowship of a community which refuses to be held amenable to the laws of civilized nations.

The University Race at Worcester.

The annual boat-race between Harvard and Yale has come to attract almost as much interest in America as the match between Oxford and Cambridge does in England.

The race at Worcester resulted, as was generally expected, in a decisive triumph for Harvard, as last year, also, Harvard gained a complete victory. It was not expected, however, that such unparalleled speed would be attained by the Harvard oarsmen as that of last Friday—a performance so far beyond what has ever before been achieved, that neither College can count on reaching it again for several years to come.

The present prestige of the Harvard oarsmen began as long ago as 1853, when, Yale having challenged Harvard for the first time, the latter easily defeated all the Yale boats on Lake Winnipiseogee. Three years later, Yale again invited a contest, in 1856, selecting the Connecticut, at Springfield, as the scene of trial. Both the Harvard boats conquered the fastest Yale boat, the slowest Harvard boat, called the *Y. Y.*, with four oars, coming in exactly two minutes ahead of the fastest Yale boat, rowing six oars, and three minutes ahead of the other Yale boat, also rowing six oars. The thoroughness of this victory was unfortunate for college boating, as no inter-collegiate race was attempted for several years thereafter, and the Harvard boats were confined to the Charles River for laurels—where, in fact, they took many prizes, defeating such New-York and Boston boats as contended with them. In 1860, the Yale navy sent a third challenge to Harvard, and three races were pulled at Worcester, the first between the Freshmen, the second between the Sophomores, the third between the Universities. Harvard won all three, acquiring that year her present faultless style of rowing. The result seemed very unfortunate for the interests of college regattas; but the Yale men had improved so much since 1853 that they were encouraged to try again, while Harvard, from a constant succession of victories, grew over-confident. Once more the Universities met at Worcester, and Harvard essayed the feat of rowing without a rudder, its boat making an exploring excursion to leeward for its pains, and Yale coming in ahead, winning the victory it had so long toiled for, and which its perseverance so well deserved. The triumph of that year repaid the chagrin of the eight years past, and the victories which Harvard won in the minor class races on the same day were properly felt to be nothing in comparison.

Since that time Yale has succeeded several times in breaking the line of Harvard triumphs, and though in the total number of races she still remains further in proportion behind Harvard than Cambridge is behind Oxford, yet her oarsmen are gaining in skill. The two successive victories won by Harvard in 1866 and 1867 are by no means indications of another "string" of triumphs like Harvard's earlier ones, since Yale herself won victories in two successive years. There is encouragement for Yale also in the fact that her Freshmen beat the Harvard Freshmen the other day. Although these minor races are of trifling account, yet, as three out of four of all that have hitherto been rowed have been won by Harvard, this present is for Yale a good omen. These Yale Freshmen, too, will one day contribute to the University crew, and are stronger than their opponents. While, also, the Harvard Freshmen can never row better than now, and can only improve in strength, the Yale crew will improve in both strength and style. Hence Yale can count on a Sophomore triumph next year.

The result of this year's race, then, is most fortunate for college boating. Both Colleges will be satisfied. Harvard was expected to win the University race, professional betters laying odds of two to one on her, judging from her prestige, which speedily became three to one and four to one when the crews had taken their first dozen strokes in the race. Harvard never will advance upon her present style of rowing, whose faultless grace and mechanism has been famous for nearly ten years. But the Yale rowing, though less perfect than the Harvard, has sometimes been more powerful. Yale has sent several physically-stronger crews than Harvard to the various contests since 1853, the students at Harvard averaging younger than those of other colleges. If the style of performance could be worked up at Yale the match could be made doubtful for next year, and a very powerful crew would win it, even with inferior style.

MINOR TOPICS.

To show the degree of credence to be placed on the "fears that war is approaching," which the Paris dispatch derives from the "large numbers of horses" bought for the French army, and from the "remarkable degree of activity" in the "overtasked" military workshops, it must be remembered that a few weeks ago the cable also told us of a positive reduction of numbers in the same army. If "financial circles" like to derive "a great deal of distrust" from such signs, they are welcome to do so. For ourselves, we do not believe that the indications of war will first come through any such channels as the workshops and cavalry stables. Never in her history had France so little urgent diplomatic business to settle as at this moment. If NAPOLEON is determined to fight at all events, it is hardly his best policy to begin by exposing his warlike preparations. It is perfectly possible, of course, that this news means war; but the whole of it can be accounted for as yet in the ordinary routine work of fitting out and replenishing a vast standing army.

If the new "Society for the Suppression of Gambling" accomplish anything in its line of duty, we shall give it our warmest praise. That there is room enough for its labor, no one will deny. Gambling destroys hundreds of our young men every year, seduces thousands of them into acts of dishonesty, and leads them into other demoralizing habits. The gamblers erect their temples of ruin along our most public thoroughfares, and carry on their operations in the most aristocratic parts of our City, while at the same time they have their dens in the most degraded quarters, and in holes and corners that are only fit for the darkest revels of the wretched. We believe a great deal can be done to restrain the vice, and to prevent the swindling and knavery that are always associated with it. Let the society act judiciously and not attempt too much at first, and it will soon find an abundance of popular encouragement.

Americans are apparently about to have the same chance in Japan that the English have had for so many years in China. The field is not so large, but it is one more fertile and susceptible of higher cultivation. The late agreement of the Japanese Government concerning the port of Hioga, throws it open, indeed, to all of the three great commercial nations. France and England have, in so far as official arrangements are concerned, an equal footing with us; but Americans have already got good hold upon the intelligent appreciation of the clever Japs, and are evidently the favored parties. Fortunately we have no India, whose enormous drug production, monopolized by Government, can tempt us to debauch an empire for commercial gain; our best trade will be in precious metals, in ships and machinery, in tools and books, and in the elemedts of solid civilization which have made America what she is; so that the action and reaction of theese two ingenious nations upon each other will probably effect a more equal distribution of profits.

JULES FAVRE, ever ready to make a stab at the Second Empire, has attacked the Emperor for the share he had in MAXIMILIAN'S misfortunes. A stain of blood, he said, will rest upon France. There were murmurs in the Assembly, and a strong protest from the foreign Minister. Nevertheless, NAPOLEON is evidently conscience-stricken concerning the fate of his tool, and France shares the humiliation. We may be sure that there is an end forever to foreign intervention in Mexico, and, for aught we can tell, the disaster to the Emperor's prestige may have a powerful effect upon his fortunes. The Exhibition serves to divert the minds of the people at present, but French honor is sensitive, and the Emperor will not be deemed to have studied and protected it with his usual skill and tact in this miserable Mexican business.

The visit of the Sultan to Christian Europe occurs at the very moment when the news of the cruelties inflicted by his troops upon the Cretans is being circulated over the world. Christian potentates are trying which can surpass the other in paying honor to the ruler whose armies are devastating a Christian community. According to the latest accounts, OMAR PASHA—Turkey's ablest and least scrupulous General—is carrying his warfare against women and children, closing them up alive in caverns, to perish of starvation, and boasting everywhere of his determination to exterminate the Cretans. The oppressed and gallant little people are making a desperate resistance, and if the appeals of European Powers fail in moving the Sultan, he may be constrained by other considerations to withdraw from a struggle which is a discredit to the age. The Musselman chief is not likely, we imagine, to meet with a comfortable reception from the Exeter Hall party, which is very particular in the choice of its associates. It will have no intercourse with Mohammedans and sinners, and this silent rebuke may perhaps turn the heart of the Commander of the Faithful, and cause him to spare the Cretans for the sake of the Christian countries which once interfered to save him from certain destruction.

The other Eastern Prince now in Europe, the Viceroy of Egypt, has been mobbed in London. The unfortunate man went to the Zoological Gardens, and in a moment became an attraction greater then even the monkeys or the cockatoos. Whether the hippopotamus from the banks of the Nile recognized his sovereign lord or not we cannot say, but the well-behaved public gave chase to the new lion and pursued him down all sorts of avenues and walks until, as we read, he regained his carriage, scared and breathless. So much for the politeness of Londoners. The Horse Guards had better detach a squadron to assist the Viceroy in his explorations of the English metropolis, or he may go away with the impression that the manners of the people are modeled upon the habits of the wild beasts in their show gardens.

The *World* makes a very savage onslaught upon the students at Harvard and Yale for misconduct. To judge from our contemporary's language we should imagine that the young men have been guilty of every crime in the Decalogue. What is it all about? What have they done? We read of gentlemen conducting ladies to their chambers being "compelled to retreat from a spectacle in the corridor, which should consign every participant in it to three months' imprisonment in the county jail." What on earth can our contemporary mean? Were those graduates caught in concocting that plot, of which a correspondent told us yesterday, for blowing up the Capitol? It is a little hard to condemn two colleges for the follies of a few boys, and surely the *World* treats the matter with a solemnity altogether disproportionate to the offence. If its modesty will not permit it to name the crime, at least let its stripes fall upon the backs of the perpetrators only.

It is said the Cretans "are preparing five fire-ships" with which to destroy the Turkish fleet. We are sorry to hear it—because we shall now be less sure to hear of the actual performance. We are sorry to hear it, because the Turks also will have heard of it, and will guard against it, by means of small boats, fenders, torpedoes, &c., precisely as our navy guarded against fire-ships at New-Orleans, Charleston, and elsewhere, and as hostile fleets always do, if they have sufficient notice of the numbers (say "five") and of the time allowed them (say when the ships are only "preparing," not prepared,) in which to do it. We would have sacrificed the pleasures of anticipation to that of certainty.

Mrs. YELVERTON has finished the advocacy of her own case in the House of Lords. "Her long address," remarks the sympathetic reporters—and it is astonishing how many sympathetic reporters she has had to do with—"was replete with eloquence and beauty." Upon the merits of Mrs. YELVERTON'S suit we pronounce no opinion, but all the world is competent to judge of her eloquence. It is in the style of the gushing young female in *St. Elmo*, or, let us say, like the speeches of Mr. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, and is curious only as an example of what we shall have in Congress when woman suffrage is fairly established. The language is arabesque—the ideas are confused and ladylike. The point is to crowd as many poetical quotations and images into a given space as human ingenuity is capable of. These are to be mixed with wild outpourings of sentiment, with references to hearts in all stages of fracture and premature decay, with scraps of foreign languages—a bit of Latin has a great effect: the whole to be moistened with a few strongly-flavored tears. That is the preparation which melts juries and even makes an impression upon the indurated bosoms of venerable judges. To talk a great deal and cry a great deal—there is the recipe for the wonderful compound called "Mrs. YELVERTON'S eloquence." She seems to have mixed it rather stronger than usual for the benefit of the Lords—rightly judging that it would require a powerful blast to arouse those slumbering sexagenarians. She spoke of being left alone "a prey to the boisterous wave of life," and the "lap of earth cradling her in its sweetness," and wound up with a quotation in Latin from one of the Penitential Psalms—the English version of the Psalter would not have sounded so well. At this point Miss LONGWORTH, or Mrs. YELVERTON, or whatever may be her name, usually gives a last painful gurgle and faints, but the austere look of the ushers probably deterred her on this occasion. A good opportunity is essential to a really telling syncope. Poor Mrs. YELVERTON!—we mean the one who has possession of the Major. Nine points of the law are with her, and the tenth the beautiful oratress is in search of. If she cannot find it she will at least be able to start afresh as a lecturer on the strength of her brilliant display in the House of Lords.

The Loyal Dead at Charleston.

Within a few thousand yards of the spot where the first gun of the great rebellion was fired, there lie the bodies of three hundred and thirty-one loyal men, who succumbed to the sharp miseries of military prison life in the City of Charleston. Without reviving any harrowing details, it may be stated that the bodies were buried roughly; that they were assigned the rudest kind of resting-place in the "Strangers' Grave," and that but for the religious and patriotic devotion of a few loyal residents of Charleston, the names probably of no one of them, nor even their place of sepulture, would be known to us to-day. In the darkest period of the struggle, there were men and women to be found in Charleston who stood true as steel to the cause of the nation, and in spite of the jeers and hostility of the momentarily triumphant faction, devoted their time, their energies and their means to the alleviation of the sufferings of the loyal prisoners. The names of Mr. PETTIGRU, Mr. MOSES, the banker, Mrs. L. T. POTTER, Dr. MACKEY and others, stand out prominent among others as faithful among the faithless. Of these, without doing injustice to other Unionists, especial mention may always be made. To Mrs. POTTER'S noble and disinterested labors, it is emphatically due that so many of the names of our dead prisoners at Charleston have any record. A list of no fewer than 171 has been published in a Charleston paper, and from the columns of that journal we gather that under Mrs. POTTER'S direction a fitting memorial is in progress. The bodies are to be removed from the Strangers' Field to "Magnolia Cemetery." There a shaft of New-England granite will mark their final resting-place. And the story of their work, and its heroic ending, in brief and simple terms, will form the inscription.

Many of our citizens here have expressed a wish to participate to some extent in the patriotic task to which Mrs. POTTER has devoted herself. Others, we are sure, desire to do so. The sum required to complete the memorial in a tasteful and creditable way will not take many hundred dollars more than have been already subscribed. Remmittances addressed for the Charleston Memorial Fund, to Box No. 56 Station L, will be acknowledged in the NEW-YORK TIMES as they are received.

Mr. Wells and Our System of Taxation.

Should the tariff question come prominently before Congress next Winter, as it undoubtedly will, the members of that body as well as the public generally will be greatly aided in their consideration of the subject by the result of the investigations now making by Hon. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, into the extensive manufactories and revenue systems of Great Britain, France and Belgium. English establishments, in particular, are not usually accessible to visitors, but we learn that everything has been thrown open to Mr. WELLS with the utmost cheerfulness, and he has been permitted to gather facts concerning processes and cost of many manufactories, which the English proprietor seldom allows to go beyond his counting-room. Mr. WELLS' investigations not only extend to the actual operations of manufacturers, but likewise to a thorough inspection of the manner of living of the operatives, especially the poorer paid classes. In thus gathering facts relating to the revenue experience of other nations, and making these investigations as he does, entirely uncommitted to any theory or preconceived opinions, Mr. WELLS is doing a great service to the country, and at the next session of Congress he will be able to lay before it a mass of exhaustive and reliable statistics of an unbiased character, which should go far toward reducing our system of taxation and revenue to that substantial, simple and unchanging basis, on which it must rest before there can be any permanence or stability to our business prosperity.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings on the Impeachment Question in the House—Persistence of the Minority—Messrs. Wilson, Woodbridge and Churchill—Political Ostracism Attempted by the Impeachment Party.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1867.

The proceedings in Congress during the past week, more especially in the House, demonstrate with renewed force, how easy it is for an energetic and determined minority to practically overrule and defeat the expressed will of the majority. The impeachment advocates in the House are not only a minority of that body, but are also a minority of the Republican Party in the House. But what they lack in numbers they make up in vigilance, persistency and unscrupulousness. At least a dozen times since this session began have they been beaten on votes which were more or less of the nature of test questions. Their average strength is about fifty—sometimes running up to fifty-five, and again down to forty-five, according to the peculiar nature of the issues presented. During Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the impeachment matter came up several times each day—now in the shape of a resolution directing the Committee to report at such a time, then to print the evidence, then to print both evidence and report, then by way of personal explanation, and again through the means of the veto message. On every occasion, save on Saturday, the votes showed plainly that the House was largely in favor of following the recommendations of the majority of the Committee. The reception of the veto message on Friday, and the final passage of the bill, was generally accepted by the anti-impeachment Republicans as the end of the session, and it was believed that no business whatever would be done on Saturday but to meet and adjourn. Consequently, on Friday night and Saturday morning, about thirty-five Republicans and ten or fifteen Democrats left for their homes, leaving about one hundred members present, or only twelve more than a quorum. These Republicans were, every man of them, opponents of impeachment. They had no business to leave, under the circumstances, though they had a right to believe that the decision arrived at on Wednesday, to wit: that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to submit their reports and their evidence in print on the first day of the next session, would stand as the final decision on the subject. But they did not place a sufficient estimate on the unscrupulous determination of the minority, and though the impeachment party were finally beaten on Saturday, through a fair use of their own weapons, the absentees deserve nothing but reproaches for leaving their posts.

The final result of the singular operations on Saturday of LOGAN, who legislates as he makes a charge in battle, reckless of consequences, and of SCHENCK, the mischief-maker of the House, and of COVODE, who committed *hari kari* at the last moment, and thus defeated his own object, is generally regarded with satisfaction even by some of the most earnest friends of impeachment. BOUTWELL, BUTLER and ASHLEY saw at once, on the passage of the Schenck-Logan resolution, that a serious mistake for their cause had been made. The submission of an immense mass of undigested evidence to the country, with the salient points few and far between, with no report to guide the public to the leading facts, or to impress it with their importance and force, was simply swamping the public mind, and killing the movement outright. So these gentlemen at least were glad that COVODE'S blunders, made with a view of obviating, in part, this objection by bringing out the minority report, alleged to be ready, resulted in leaving the evidence in the hands of the Committee, where it will remain, as heretofore, under the injunction of secrecy, until the commencement of the next session, when it will be presented in proper form, and the accompanying reports will go forth to impress the public mind, and aid it in making up its conclusions.

In connection with these comments on the rigor and determination of the impeachment minority, it is proper to allude to one phase which the opposition toward those Republicans on the Committee who are opposed to the movement, has assumed. Ever since the public announcement of the conclusions of the Committee early in June, some of the more reckless of the "impeachers" have been more or less engaged in invoking the hostility of the Republican Party toward Messrs. WILSON, WOODBRIDGE and CHURCHILL. Latterly these men, most of whose political antecedents will not bear too close scrutiny, have brought to bear a political pressure, and have threatened them with political oblivion at home. Men who come to Congress by the skin of their teeth from districts which give a beggarly majority of two or three hundred, have the effrontery to threaten such a well-pronounced Republican as Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, who comes here with a majority of six thousand at his back, with political extermination, because, forsooth, he refuses to accept the demand for impeachment as the only tests of orthodox Republicanism. In his bold and vigorous reply to Mr. STEVENS the other day, Mr. WILSON administered to these political assassins a most withering rebuke. His eloquent demand to know if these men were determined to force the surrender of the rights of private judgment and honest conviction at the dictation of partisan blindness and passion was unanswerable, and his assertion that no amount of political pressure should drive him from the conscientious performance of his duty as he found it according to the law and facts, was received with involuntary applause from the floor and the galleries. Certainly if such Republicans as Mr. WILSON are to be ostracised for such reasons the party will soon find itself in delightfully select society. As a Republican, with a record invulnerable; as a legislator, energetic, able and the best manager on the floor of the House; as a lawyer, cool, logical and convincing; as a speaker, one of the most vigorous and forcible in House or country; as a man, dignified, courteous and of the purest reputation—if the impeachment minority think that the Republican Party either can or will sacrifice such men, they make a terrible mistake.

So, too, with Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont. He has been even more vigorously assailed for his position in this matter than has Mr. WILSON, for he has been charged in the Press with vacillation in his opinions. Mr. WOODBRIDGE has seldom had occasion to vindicate himself, and more seldom still has he ever felt it necessary to improve such occasions. In his brief speech yesterday he alluded to these statements, and stamped them, once for all, with the brand of falsehood. Mr. Woodbridge, like his colleague, Mr. Wilson, came deliberately to the conviction that the evidence presented did not warrant impeachment. To this conviction he has adhered, because there have been no developments to change it, and the statements to the contrary were put forth either through the grossest ignorance or with a malicious design of injuring him. As to his fealty to Republican principles, none dare question it, and while honest differences of opinion are claimed on this impeachment question, let no one attribute to a public man so well and so favorably known as Mr. Woodbridge, anything but the most conscientious motives of duty in making up his conclusions. He is now serving his third term in the House, where he has ever held a prominent position as an excellent legislator, and a man whose opinions carried weight and influence. When the political records of such men are searched, when their services in the Republican Party in the days of its weakness are remembered, and when their positions as legislators of character, ability and influence are considered, it is absolutely astounding to know that their political fealty should be called in question by men, some of whose records as Republicans are not longer than their coat-tails.

All that I have said regarding the positions and conclusions of Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge applies equally to Judge Churchill, of New-York, the other Republican member of the Committee, who agrees that impeachment is not warranted by the evidence. He is a new member, but has already created a favorable impression in the House as well as with his colleagues on the Committee. He was selected by the Speaker as a member of the Committee because of his high reputation as an able lawyer and pure man. Entering upon this investigation totally unbiased as to the general facts, he has seriously and deliberately weighed the evidence and made up his judgements in consonance with those of his colleagues already named. As an independent thinker and practical man he is an honor to his State. His political fealty has never been questioned, and the impeachment faction are the last men who should attempt it.

I have said this much about these gentlemen and their attitude in this matter to draw the attention of the public to their positions as legislators, and their records as prominent and influential members of the Republican Party. That efforts are being made to degrade them in the eyes of their constituents as defenders of Andrew Johnson is undeniable. And that these efforts should be met at the outset with the flat denial of the right of any man or any faction to set up the tests of impeachment, or any other question, essentially and clearly judicial in its character, is emphatically the duty of every man having the welfare of the party and the country at heart.

I am far from denying, even by implication, that many of those who favor impeachment are not equally conscientious in their motives and judgment. I believe Gov. Boutwell, for instance, would deem it his religious duty to impeach the President if he had but one day to serve instead of two years. But I wish simply to remind the friends of impeachment that in making war on the President they shall not make war on men who are at least their equals in all respects,—as legislators, private citizens and in loyalty to party and country. CIMON.

Examination of Witnesses by the Judiciary Committee—The Impeachment Testimony to be Printed—Mr. Greeley's Nomination—National Bank Statements.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, July 22.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee held their last regular meeting to-day, and examined one witness, a messenger, with reference to the efforts that had been used to obtain certain witnesses. The Committee then adjourned until the 13th of November, when they will reassemble in this city. In the meantime the Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Lawrence and Marshall, will examine into the question as to whether Maryland has a Republican form of government. During the recess the evidence will all be printed ready for delivery at the opening of next session.

Hon. James F. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, left for his home in Iowa to-night. Messrs. Thomas, Woodbridge and Churchill also left to-night.

MR. GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

The facts about Mr. Greeley's nomination in the Senate are substantially these: Mr. Sumner reported that the Committee had had the nomination under consideration and reported it back favorably. Several Senators called for the vote at once, and the affirmative vote was called, when Mr. Tipton asked the effect of an objection to its immediate consideration. The Chair replied that it would postpone it one day, which was equivalent in this case to postponing it until December next. Several Senators appealed to Mr. Tipton to withdraw his objection, as he could effect his object just as well by voting in the negative. He replied that he might do so were he certain that Mr. Greeley would be defeated, but as he had no assurance of that, he must insist on his objection, "for," said he, with increasing earnestness, "never will I consent to conferring such honors upon the bailsman of Jeff. Davis."

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

The July quarterly statements of the National Banks are all in, and the Comptroller has published his abstract thereof. An analysis of the figures gives some interesting facts. The items which can be legitimately counted as a portion of the reserve required to be kept on hand show an average of full 80 per cent. of the amount of circulation and deposits, which is considerably in excess of the legal requirement. The banks hold $9,602,000 in specie, as against $10,400,000 in April, and a close examination of the reports show that they have at least $100,000,000 of specie loaned on call. The amount of assets bearing interest is 1,150,000,000, out of a total of $1,491,000,000. The bonds deposited to secure United States deposits and the deposits of disbursing officers are $6,000,000 in excess of the deposits. The surplus and undivided profits are about equal to one-fourth of the capital stock. These facts, showing the condition of the banks to be unusually good, are the best answer to the recent unscrupulous and totally false attacks on the system and on the management of the Comptroller's Bureau, which emanated from a hireling writer who was paid to write nothing but lies to his paper in New-York.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, will leave the city to-morrow evening for their home, Auburn, for a few weeks of rest and recreation. Mr. Hunter will be Acting Secretary during their absence.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided upon issuing a new denomination of fractional currency, that of fifteen cents, to meet the very general demand for something that will aid in the convenience of making change between the ten and twenty-five cent denominations. The specimens prepared are a little larger than the present notes, handsomely engraved and embellished by excellent portraits of Grant and Sherman.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, July 22.

POSTAGE TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Official proclamation is made to-day of the new postal convention between the United States and Great Britain, to go into effect on the 1st of October next. It provides for an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well for letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United States or in the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries, or colonies, the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States or through the United Kingdom.

There is also to be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Bermuda, and between these States and the British Post-office agencies established in the Danish Colony of St. Thomas; in Panama, in Colon, and San Juan and Porto Rico. The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices.

The Supplemental Resolution Act and the joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 to carry the laws on the subject into effect, are also officially published, each signed by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, with the statement that they were passed by the requisite two-thirds of each branch of Congress over the President's objections.

The following is the text of the joint resolution authorizing an extension of mail steamship service:

"That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to extend and improve the mail steamship service to Japan and China, authorized by the Act of February, 1865, by establishing regular mail connections with such other seaports in China and Japan as will in his judgment promote the usefulness and efficiency of the mail service established by said act, provided that such extensions and improvements of service are made without additional expense to the Government.

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT FRANKLIN, TENN.

Brevet Major-Gen. Carlin, Assistant Commissioner for Freedmen's Affairs in Tennessee, has forwarded to Gen. Howard a report on the affray which occurred at Franklin on the 6th instant between the colored Loyal League on the one part, and a party of Conservatives, composed principally of ex-rebel soldiers and negroes, on the other. He says that the colored league had procured drums, and a fife, and had been marching about the outskirts of the town after supper for several nights without disturbing any one. On different occasions they were interrupted by colored Conservatives. In consequence of this interference some members of the League consulted a lawyer and prominent citizens to ascertain if any legal steps could be taken to protect themselves. Finding there was no legal remedy the League armed some of its members for protection. They were again disturbed and fired on, and returned the fire without injury to any one. There was no doubt that the Conservatives viewed the marching and displays of the league as a military demonstration, and feared it might result in strife. Imprudent remarks and foolish boasts were made by individuals of both parties, and each had come to regard the other with a jealousy. Thus affairs progressed until the fatal occurrence. Any efficient officer of the law could have interfered and prevented bloodshed. The acting Mayor of the city was well aware that a conflict was imminent—in fact he stated he knew it would take place, but made no effort to suppress the outbreaks. There was no police in town; no indication whatever of the presence of a civil government; it seemed as if the town had been willingly given up to the mob. When the rear of the procession had reached a certain point, a white man advanced from the Conservative Party ten or fifteen steps toward the Colored League, and fired two pistol shots toward them. There is a conflict of testimony as to the party which fired the first volley succeeding these pistol shots; many witnesses testified that the pistol shots were followed by a volley from the entire Conservative party, and that that was returned by the armed men of the colored league, while others testified that immediately on the firing of the pistol shots the armed men of the league faced about and fired a volley, killing Michael H. Cody, Jr., and wounding six white and several black Conservatives. No doubt the firing of the colored league was very deliberate and accurate, as nearly as many Conservatives were killed or wounded as there were arms in the hands of the colored men, and it was evident that none of the arms were reloaded and fired a second time. It is worthy of remark that the twenty-seven colored men whose wounds were dressed were all wounded in the back, or in the back part of the limbs, showing clearly, Gen. Carlin says, they were fired upon from the rear and flank by the Conservative party while marching in procession or after they had broken ranks, and were running away from the Conservative mob. There was nothing in the conduct of the League, or any member of it, to justify this murderous assault on it. There is no doubt that some of the banners borne in the procession were in bad taste—for example, one was incribed, "Remember Fort Pillow when you go to the polls;" on another, "The Radicals build school-houses—the Conservatives burn them." These inscriptions were doubtless the work of some of their white friends. The procession of colored men marched under the flag of the United States, and the man who carried it was wounded in the head. The testimony does not show that there was any particular objection to the banners carried on the 6th, though at a meeting some days previous the Sheriff had forbidden the League to take their banners into the Court-house, where a Republican meeting was to be held. The flag of the United States was one of these banners.

Gen. Carlin says the people of Franklin are apparently very sorry the affray occurred, and that it is perfectly safe to leave the whole matter to the action of the Circuit Court, believing that the Judge and District-Attorney will do all that should be done to bring the guilty to justice.

MASSACRE OF SOLDIERS BY INDIANS.

The following telegram from Gen. Hancock was to-day received at Gen. Grant's headquarters:

"Gen. Custer left Fort Wallace on the 13th. He found the bodies of Lieut. Kidder, Second Cavalry, and ten men, killed and scalped on Beaver Creek, 47 miles north of Fort Wallace."

Commissioner Taylor, of the Indian Bureau, received the following dispatch to-day:

Fort Phil Kearny, Dakota, July 21, 1867.

Eighteen hundred Crow Indians have visited me. The Council was highly satisfactory. Their friendship is undoubted. The warriors are anxious to join the expedition against the Sioux and Cheyennes, who are still killing our people in this country.

(Signed) J. F. KINNEY,
Special Indian Agent.

It is designed to give immediate effect to the act of Congress to establish peace with the hostile Indians. The President will soon appoint the three military commissioners, thus completing the number designated. It is contemplated to hold a meeting at some point in the West, probably St. Louis, where the programme will be decided on, and operations commenced. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Taylor was in conference with the President this morning in relation to this subject.

TRADERS AT MILITARY POSTS.

An order has been issued from the headquarters of the army relative to traders at military posts as follows:

General Order No. 58 of May 24, 1867, is modified so as to permit any persons, without limit as to number, to trade at the military posts situated between the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich and the eastern boundary of the State of California, subject only to such regulations and restrictions as may be imposed by department commanders.

MAIL AGENT APPOINTED.

The Postmaster-General has appointed Mr. S. Isadore Braytley, of New-Haven, Conn., a special agent of the Post-office Department, in charge of the mails transported by the new line of steamships between San Francisco, Japan and China. He will take charge of the mails to leave San Francisco on the 3d of September next, per steamship *Great Republic*.

EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following is an extract from the inspection report of educational matters in Mississippi, by J. M. Langston: Esq., Inspector of Schools, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, received at Gen. Howard's headquarters:

"I am glad to be able to report that the feelings of the white people of this region are undergoing a thorough and rapid change, both with regard to educating the freedman, and giving him the opportunity of wielding political powers. In proof of this, I need only mention the fact that, since I reached this place, I have had the honor of addressing two large audiences—the one on last Sautrday, and the other on the Sabbath—both of which were composed in large part of white persons, residents of this city, and never was I honored with more respect, and my utterances apparently more thoroughly approved."

OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF REFUGEES IN TENNESSEE.

Major-Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received a report from Brevet Major-Gen. W. P. Carlin, Assistant Commissioner, detailing the operations of the Bureau in Tennessee during the month of June last, in which it is stated that the character of the freedmen for industry has stood high during the month. The crops have been abundant, and probably the largest ever raised in Tennessee. Notwithstanding this fact, there has been a disposition among all classes of destitute people to look to the Bureau for support, and the Assistant Commissioner, therefore, suggests the propriety of discontinuing all issues of rations, except to the Hospital and Orphan Asylum.

With reference to the temperance cause, which has been introduced among the freedmen, the Assistant Commissioner reports that, generally, the colored people do not sign the pledge; one reason for their indifference consisting in the fact that the colored preachers are drinking men. They do not advocate total abstinence among their people, nor practice it themselves.

APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYES IN THE BUREAU OF REFUGEES.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular requiring all clerks and citizen agents in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to be appointed by the Commissioner or higher authority. He says:

Assistant Commissioners will recommend for such appointments only those whose capacity and fitness for the duties required are well known, and such as can take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, always bearing in mind that the preference is to be given to those men who have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the army of the United States during the rebellion. The prescribed oath must be taken by the person appointed before entering upon his duties. The Assistant Commissioners may suspend agents and clerks from duty, when their services are no longer required, or for other causes, of which they will immediately inform the Commissioner, who, if he shall approve their action, will revoke the appointments, to take effect from the date of such suspension from duty. No final payment will be made to any agent, clerk or assistant until he shall have satisfied the disbursing officer, by proper certificates, that he has properly accounted for all moneys, Bureau or other public property, for which he has been responsible, as an agent of this Bureau.

THE SURVEY OF LAND.

To an application made to the General Land Office by a citizen of Wisconsin, for the survey of an island, with the privilege of purchasing the same, the Commissioner replied that before any steps are taken with a view to the survey of the alleged island, which is not shown by the official plat of record in the General Land Office, the applicant must furnish evidence to the Department that the land he describes is actually an island separated by a navigable channel from the main shore of the river; as under the rules governing the survey of islands in rivers and lakes, they are not regarded surveyable unless they are surrounded on all sides by navigable waters. In case the parcel of land, the survey of which is applied for, is actually an island, then it may be surveyed at the cost of the applicant, which will be charged by the surveyor for the field work, he obligating himself to execute the same in accordance with such instructions as may be given him by the Commissioner, his competency and loyalty being indorsed by trustworthy persons. An additional sum must also be deposited to cover the expenses of the office work in examining and protecting the returns of the survey. Upon the receipt of a certificate of deposit to the credit of the appropriations for surveying the public land, in favor of the United States Treasurer, instructions will be issued by the General Land Office to the surveyor for the execution of the survey, and when it is approved the land will be advertised for sale by the local land officers, by giving thirty days notice, and the applicant will have to stand the competition, his paying for the survey giving him no priority of right or title.

THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

The following has just been completed:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, July 20, 1867.

Abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1867, before the commencement of business.

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	$588,100,703 82
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	19,755,023 70
Expense Account	3,217,747 70
Premiums	3,331,247 11
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)	128,356,674 49
Due from National Banks	92,287,906 39
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation	337,736,250 00
United States Bonds to Secure Deposits	38,302,750 00
United States Bonds and Securities on Hand	45,629,300 00
Due from Other Banks	9,663,442 12
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	21,452,040 43
Bills of National Banks	16,120,898 00
Bills of Other Banks	531,264 00
Specie	9,602,072 97
Legal Tender Notes and Fractional Currency	102,431,346 96
Compound Interest Notes	75,458,915 00
Aggregate	$1,491,433,582 49
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock Paid In	$418,123,148 50
Surplus Fund	63,2[illegible]9,585 62
National Bank Notes Outstanding	291,491,[illegible]38 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding	4,522,505 00
Individual Deposits	537,882,949 99
United States Deposits	29,764,089 19
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	3,407,608 11
Due to National Banks	8,987,932 74
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	22,608,954 58
Profits	30,566,670 86
Aggregate	$1,491,433,582 49

B. H. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.
JNO. JAY KNOX,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Secretary McCulloch has just addressed the following circular to Collectors of Customs:

Sir: Your attention is directed to the following extract from a dispatch from the United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, dated the 18th of May last, relative to bills of health, and manifests of vessels from ports of the United States to the Island of Porto Rico, viz.: "Bills of health must be delivered by the Mayor of the place from which the vessel is dispatched, or by the President of the Board of Health, and certified by the Spanish Consul residing there, or, in his absence, by two respectable merchants, who will also declare that there is no Spanish Consular officer residing at the place or its vicinity. It is not amiss to remember, also, to masters of vessels bound to Porto Rico, that their manifests must be equally certified by the Spanish Consular officers, and contain the names of consignees, marks, numbers, kinds of packages, and their contents; or, if in ballast, stating so. A duplicate of the manifest must be given to the Consul, who will send it by the same vessel under cover to the Intendant of this Island. After the delivery to the Custom-house boat on arrival, Captains will not be allowed to make any corrections or additions thereto; and any goods found on board not manifested will be subject to a fine equal to the value of the merchandise. Vessels arriving without the aforesaid documents in due form, will be subject to many inconveniences and expenses.

I add for your information and guidance, that when there is no Spanish Consular Agent within thirty kilometres of the port of departure, the master's manifests of the outward cargo must be certified by the Collector of Customs of the port, or by the Mayor, if there be no Collector; in either of which cases the certificate must show the fact that there is no Consular Spanish Agent within thirty kilometres, a distance in English land measure of 18¾ miles.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The names of Major. James Totten and Major Roger Jones were published as having been rejected by the Senate for the office of Inspectors-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This was incorrect, as these officers were confirmed. There was also an error in the case of Ward H. Lamon, nominated for Consul-General to Havana. He was not rejected, but the case was postponed.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the President of the United States, for his signature, two patents, Nos. 1 and 2, in the San Francisco District, California, embracing 40,970 acres, enuring to that State as Swamp and Overflowed Lands, pursuant to the grant by act of Congress.

These patents, together with those already issued, embrace 175,536 acres.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE SAFETY OF BISHOP LAMEY AND PARTY.

Official reports have reached Gen. Grant's headquarters announcing the safety of Bishop Lamey and his party, who were recently reported captured by Indians.

SANITARY REGULATIONS ON SHIPBOARD.

The following circular, addressed to Collectors of Customs, has been issued:

Treasury Department, July 18, 1867.

Sir: The attention of the Department has been drawn to the fact that vessels arriving in the United States from foreign ports, are in the habit of carrying immigrant passengers in excess of the number, and in violation of the sanitary regulations prescribed in the act of March 3, 1855, relating to the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. The humane purpose of this act with regard both to immigrants and emigrants is too obvious to admit of excuse for its violation or inobservance, and the Department cannot view with indifference, any neglect of precautions so essential to the health and comfort of passengers at sea, for the prevention of local or contagious diseases. Your attention is particularly invited, therefore, to the 17th section of the act in question, and in place of a vague stereotyped form of report, embracing only a few of the more easily ascertained facts, you are hereby instructed to conduct the examination required by that section in the most thorough and satisfactory manner, and to report regularly hereafter to the department with respect to all the details contained therein.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Assistant Surgeon Josiah H. Culver has been placed on the retired list. The following officers have been honorably discharged: Acting Master Edward White, Acting Ensign Peter Faunce, Acting Assistant Paymaster T. W. Whittemore; Acting Ensign S. A. Brooke has been detached from the *Tahoma* and ordered North.

Presentation to the Mayor of Norfolk by the Maryland Firemen.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, July 20.

The steamer *Lady of the Lake* arrived at Norfolk yesterday, with a committee of twelve members of the Washington Fire Company, of Wilmington, Del., who were delegated to present a service of silver to Mayor Ludlow, of Norfolk, and a silver trumpet to the United Fire Company, of the same place. The presentation took place at the Mayor's residence. The Mayor received the testimonial at the hands of Levi Bird, of the Wilmington company, and responded in a patriotic speech. The trumpet presentation took place at the engine house of the United Fire Company.

The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, is now in session at Norfolk. J. P. Hodges has been appointed Clerk, in the place of W. H. Barry, appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va. W. A. Swann, Esq., was admitted to practice. The case of W. H. Lingo and others *vs.* the British brig *John Gunn*, is still on trial.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-first Day's Proceedings.

Albany, Monday, July 22.

The Convention reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock, Charles J. Folger, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

MEMORIALS.

By A. L. Allen—Against donations to sectarian institutions. Case on same subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Lapham—Requesting the Committee on Banking and Insurance to inquire and report as to the necessity and propriety of requesting the Legislature to provide by law the form of a policy of insurance, and rendering all provisions in such contract void, except those prescribed in such form. Referred.

By Mr. Wales—That the following amendment be made to the fifth section of the article reported by the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature, viz.: The salary of $1,000 shall be for a full attendance upon all the sessions of the Legislature for the year, or upon actual duty with some of its Committees; and the amount paid to each member shall bear the same proportion to $1,000 as his actual daily attendance shall bear to the whole number of days the Legislature shall have been in session; and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall prescribe the manner of ascertaining the actual attendance of the members respectively upon each session, the time and manner of payment of their respective salaries. Referred.

By Mr. A. J. Parker, who moved that it be referred to the proper Committee, a resolution inquiring the expediency of prohibiting the authorization by the Legislature of any consolidation of railroad corporations where the aggregate capital of the companies to be consolidated shall exceed $15,000,000, and prohibiting a consolidation in any case without the written consent of three-fourths of the stockholders. Referred.

By Mr. Greeley—That the Convention will proceed on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., to act upon the article reported by the Committee on the Right of Suffrage, as it shall have been reported from the Committee of the Whole. Every amendment that shall have been, or which may be proposed, shall be separately presented, and five minutes be allowed the mover to explain and commend it, with a like opportunity for reply. All amendments having been by this time disposed of, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays on the article itself.

Laid on the table.

By Mr. E. A. Brown—That the Committee on Cities be requested to report as to the propriety of a constitutional provision prohibiting the enlargement of the boundaries of cities by amendments of their charters under acts of the Legislature or otherwise without the previous consent of a majority in number of the tax-payers, representing more than half the assessed value of the property in the district proposed to be annexed to such city, and also prohibiting the taxation of such annexed district for the preexisting indebtedness of such city. Referred.

Mr. Luddington presented the following:

Whereas, The present Capitol of the State with the improvements recently made in the Assembly Chamber therein, will, for many years to come, meet any just and reasonable requirements; and,

Whereas, Heavy pecuniary burdens, both of general and local character, chiefly consequent upon the great civil war, are bearing heavily upon the revenues of the people; and,

Whereas, Recent legislation, having in view the expenditure of millions of dollars for the purpose of building a new Capitol; therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on Finance be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit any further appropriation of money for the purpose indicated in the foregoing preamble, for the period of five years, or such other period of time as will better enable the people to meet such expectations.

Referred.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Rights of Suffrage, Mr. Alvord in the chair.

Mr. Cassidy took the floor in vindication of the minority report of the Suffrage Committee. It was in 1866 that the last submission of negro suffrage to the popular vote was made, resulting in 369,984 votes against 297,508 in favor thereof. It was in 1857 that the amendment to that effect was forgotten in the pigeon-hole of the Executive office. To him there was a mocking irony in the citation in the Declaration of Independence that all men were born free and equal, if he supposed that he, the representative of thirteen slaveholding and slavetrading colonies, applied it to the negro and to the Indian. There was a grave sarcasm in the citation in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, of a body of men framing a form of government for a land they had never seen, and proclaiming their dominion over the people in possession of it, and whom they were destined to exterminate. Yet these and the scenes upon the Western borders, where the rifle of the white settler clears the path of civilization through the hunting grounds of the red man, have been cited to prove, not the equality of men in their respective communities, but the equality of races. As he understood the votes of last week, it was the purpose of the majority not to submit the negro suffrage clause separately to the people. Instead of trusting to the people, as was done by the Convention of 1846, it was to be carried by a log-rolling process. The difference to be submitted this Fall on the suffrage question will be the difference between the Constitution of 1846 and the proposed Constitution of 1867. It should be submitted in the naked form, whether the property qualification should be retained or abolished altogether. There was not a respectable State on the globe that did not recognize the difference in the races. What would have been the progress of the past if Europe had been tied down to Asia and Africa? Better an age of European civilization than a whole cycle of Asiatic or African domination. He regarded the negroes as a younger race, and capable of cultivation and development; but as they had never reached a position of independence, they had always been regarded as dependent and entitled to protection. He would preserve this Government in the hands of the race that had made it, excluding from participation in it all Indians, negroes and Asiatics. It was not progress to make an alliance with these races. If we are to make any new partnership, let it be the fair hand of woman instead of the dusky hand held out to us. No matter how filled with bribes, the effect of universal negro suffrage would be to give up the Gulf States to a hybrid African population, and surrender the Pacific region to the Asiatic hordes. He would preserve the Government to those who made the history of the world. There was no progress in the contrary idea. It was a retrogression in Government. He closed by saying that when the question came up on the amendment of the gentleman from Richmond County (Mr. Curtis), providing for extended suffrage to women, he should move that it be submitted to the people as a separate proposition.

Mr. M. J. Townsend, referring to the opinions put forth by Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Lieber with reference to the improvement of the races, said he had not been able to find any race that was not capable of improvement except the Bourbons. They were the only race of people that he knew of that learned nothing and forgot nothing. He proceeded to answer arguments with regard to isothermal lines, and proclaimed them fallacious, as had been shown by the history of emigration. Those who came over in the *Mayflower* made laws for the government of themselves.

Mr. Cassidy—Did they not propose to govern the country to which they came?

Mr. J. Townsend—The rules made in the *Mayflower* were simply for their own government; they did not apply to others, and it would be so found upon examination. The negro was entitled to citizenship by his intelligence and usefulness, and obstructions in this direction should be removed.

Mr. Bell said the gentleman from Albany (Cassidy) had referred to woman suffrage; he desired to know whether that gentleman was in favor of extending the bal ot to women.

Mr. Cassidy said he should vote for submitting the question separately to the people.

Mr. Bell thought he had not made himself understood. Would the gentleman vote for female suffrage?

Mr. Cassidy said he would determine that question when called upon to vote.

Mr. Bell—Is the gentleman in favor of extending suffrage to women?

Mr. Cassidy would sooner make such an alliance than one with an inferior race. If the question was submitted separately he should vote upon it as he should think.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Kinney, Beckwith, Smith and Hand, when progress was reported and leave granted to sit again.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the suffrage question in the Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. Bickford, Spencer and Silvester argued against extending suffrage to females.

The question was then taken on Mr. Curtis' amendment giving women the right to vote, and it was lost by a vote of 20 to 51.

Mr. Cassidy called the attention of the Chairman to the fact that there was no quorum present.

The Committee of the Whole was then dissolved, and the President resumed the chair.

Mr. Folger moved to adjourn. Lost.

The President directed the Secretary to call the roll of the Convention, and seventy-one members answered to their names.

The Convention then adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Affairs in Virginia—Speech of Hon. Montgomery Blair—Address of Gov. Peirpoint.

Richmond, Va., Monday, July 22.

Hon. Montgomery Blair spoke at the Rockbridge Alum Springs on Saturday. He severely denounced the Radicals. Of President Johnson he said that he had defeated the Conservative Party by retaining his enemies in office. He would advise him to get rid of these spies around him, and make Gen. Grant, who he believed was a just man, temporary Secretary of War.

A telegram to the *Despatch* says: About 300 persons were present, and among them Gen. Joe. Johnston.

Gov. Peirpoint spoke at Halifax Court House today to about 3,000 persons. He was followed by both colored and white speakers.

The *Whig* has accounts of a meeting in Charlotte County, at which Col. Henry, a Confederate infantry officer, presided. Delegates were appointed to the Republican Convention.

A Republican meeting has also been held in Amelia.

Charles P. Bigger, Superintendent of the Almshouse, has been removed by the military authorities, and Mr. Pierce, the former incumbent, reinstated.

The Magistrates of the Hustings Court held a meeting to-day to reply to Gen. Schofield's recent communication. The reply will be sent to-morrow.

The Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, now here, it is stated is to go to Texas.

Great Freshet on the Upper Mississippi—Damage to Bridges in Minnesota.

Minneapolis, Minn., Monday, July 22.

The great freshet on the Upper Mississippi exceeds any other calamity of the kind which has happened since 1850. The volume and force of the water is tremendous. The wreck of the old North Minneapolis bridge has been swept away. Only one span is left.

The shore abutment of the Pacific Railroad Bridge across the Mississippi at this point has fallen. The damage will amount to $20,000.

The Suspension Bridge was struck to-day by the fragments of a floating pier, but no damage was done.

The St. Anthony Bridge is impassable. A jam of logs has started one of its spans a foot.

The boom at Coon Creek broke at 10 o'clock on Friday night, and 22,000,000 feet of logs went over the falls. Carey's boom broke on Saturday afternoon, and 8,000,000 feet were lost.

In addition to these 5,000,000 feet of timber were lost on Friday and Saturday. The total loss of timber is computed at 35,000,000 feet, which was worth here at least $350,000. Most of the logs will be picked up below during the season; but their recovery will be so late that it is doubtful if they can be put into market before next season. The damage done to booms and piers is estimated at $20,000.

The great apron built by the Minneapolis Mill Company has received injuries which it will cost $6,000 to repair.

Wreck of an Unknown Ship—San Francisco Market.

San Francisco, Monday, July 22.

The ship *David Crockett*, one hundred and ten days from New-York, has arrived here. She reports on April 8, in lat. 36° 30' north, lon. 45° 22' west, she passed a water-logged ship with nothing but her foremast standing, and a full poop. Her forward house was painted, her swinging davits on her quarter painted black, her rail broken away amidships, her bulwarks gone, and she had the appearance of having been in that condition some time.

The demand for duties the past week were $246,356, and since January 1, $4,067,000.

Flour—Superfine, $5 50; Extra, $6 50. Wheat—The receipts are liberal; sales at $1 75@$1 80. Barley active at $1 25@$1 35; the sales were high. Legal tenders 72½.

Printers' Trouble in Nashville, Tenn.—A Guerrilla Shot.

Nashville, Tenn., Monday, July 22.

The *Banner* newspaper press was broken Saturday, and the press work of the Sunday morning edition was done on the press of the *Times*. The printers in the latter office, members of the Typographical Union, notified the publishers that they would quit work if this was repeated. This morning Mr. Wiltham paid and discharged them, and intends hereafter to employ no printers who belong to the Union.

Nick Carney, formerly a guerrilla, was shot and killed at Clarksville Saturday, in a restaurant.

The killing of Scruggs at Goodlettsville was a personal, not a political affair.

The Crops in Louisiana—Damage by the Rains.

New-Orleans, La., Monday, July 22.

The cotton prospects continue dubious, owing to the continued rains. The worm has appeared in some districts, and the wet weather has prevented the grass from being cleaned out. The reports from the corn crop in the upland districts are more favorable, but all agree that the prospects for even a two-thirds crop is contingent upon the cessation of the rains. The prospects of the grain crops are the best ever known. The weather is very sultry, with daily showers. The thermometer to-day marks 90 degrees.

The weekly report of the mortality shows nine deaths from cholera, and only two from yellow fever.

Reconstruction in Georgia—Order by Gen. Pope.

Augusta, Monday, July 22.

Gen. Pope orders the enforcement of General Order No. 10, which prohibits civil officers from using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade people from taking active part in the reconstruction of the State Governments under the military acts.

Gen. Sherman at Madison, Wis.

Madison, Wis., Monday, July 22.

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman arrived here on Saturday to spend a week of recreation with his family. The weather is very warm. Thermometer 95 degrees.

Fire at Chicago.

Chicago, Monday, July 22.

Mears & Baler's shingle mill and lumber yard were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000, insured for $20,500.

The Temperance Convention at Saratoga.—Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, will be present at the Quarterly Convention of the Sons of Temperance, which commences at Saratoga on Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Chickering & Sons

American Pianos Triumphant
at the
Exposition of all Nations.
In addition to
The Grand Gold Medal of Honor,
the Emperor Napoleon, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
The Cross of the Legion of Honor,
thereby conferring to the
Chickering Medal

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

Three Juries and the Imperial Commission
placing the Chickering Piano at the
Head of All Others.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

The Paris Exposition.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Of New-York, have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

It being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of American Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, have, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

See Fall of Fort Sumter

In this day's issue, under the head of New Publications.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Official.

Office of the Howe Machine Company,
No. 699 Broadway, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

Howe Machine.	Wheeler & Wilson.
"Coöperateur Elias Howe, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine a boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. Elias Howe, Jr., *abricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

Silver-Plated Goods

Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the

Meriden Britannia Company, & Rogers, Smith & Co.
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,)
New-York.

The Mother's Treasure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Only Gold Medal

Awarded to American Sewing Machines at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which Elias Howe, Jr., is President.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window. *Times* Office.

Mosquito Nets,

With or without patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the
FLORENCE,
the best family Sewing-machine in the world.
No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Hauptman—Warman.—At Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Charles Henry Hauptman, of Haverstraw, to Miss Rosina, daughter of P. M. Warman. No cards.

DIED.

Cutler.—In New-Haven, Conn., Monday, July 22, Mrs. Susan Cutler, aged 86 years.

Day.—On Monday, July 22, Augusta H., wife of Albert Day, in her 41st year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, at 3 H. M.

Farnham.—On Saturday, July 20, of consumption, Joseph Morse, only child of Bela M. and Lottie Farnham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, D. P. Morse, No. 342 West 40th-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Potter.—At Plainfield, N. J., Monday, July 22, Roswell B., son of John A. and Emma C. Potter, aged 4 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his grandfather, E. S. Potter, Plainfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 3:30 and 4 P. M.; returning at 9:11.

Golding.—On Saturday, July 20, Joseph A. Golding, aged 36 years. A sojourning Brother.

The friends of the family, Greenwood Lodge No. 569, and Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Morgan.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, July 20, Alice Cary, twin daughter of Theodore M. and Caroline D. Morgan, aged 10 weeks.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 41 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Shapter.—On Saturday, July 20, Mrs. Elizabeth Shapter, widow of the late James S. Shapter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Scarff.—At McCombs Dam, on Saturday, July 20, George Scarff, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, near McCombs Dam on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Stout.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 21, of consumption, Theodore Stout, of Brooklyn, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Isaac L. Condel, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., between Atlantic and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Traphagen.—On Monday, July 22, John V., infant son of John V. and Elizabeth T. Traphagen, aged 3 months and 9 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, East 71st-st., near 4th-av., at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT.—FOR A FEW DAYS WE WILL sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 50 per dozen !! Superior Dress Shirts $2; English Gauze Undershirts $1. Everything else in the Men's Furnishing line at prices so much below regular rates as to make the difference *felt* in the pocket. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Park-row and Ann-st., opposite Astor House.

WITH A BOX OF PHOENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 3?0 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay
OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
Henry Clews & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,
CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
LUNGS AND LIVER,
PHTHISIS OR WASTING AWAY.
CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner of 28th-st.

NUTRITION AND PURGATION COMBINED.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are the only cathartic medicine in existence that nourishes the system, while relieving the bowels from unwholesome matter. Other purgatives weaken, but the "Regulators" sustain and strengthen the stamina of the patient, so that purification and invigoration go on together.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.—AN INSTITUtion for mutual intelligence between parties who frankly wish to marry; it will not deviate from this programme. Apply, in confidence, from 11 to 4, or address M. CHAS. MILLER, No. 332 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER;
OR,
LOVE AND WAR IN 1860 AND '61.

Perhaps it had been better to call this book the "Sights in Washington at the Beginning of the Great Rebellion, by the Private Secretary to ——," &c.; or yet more humorously it might have been, "The Courtship of the old Judge Francis Underhill," or "The Mistress of London Heights, the Belle of the Capitol, and her Desperate Adventures." Some persons would think it still more attractive to have called it "Professor Jackson and Mrs. Lucy Tobiatha Stimkins, the Strong-Minder." Yet, no matter; it is a historical novel, humorous beyond all modern invention, a truthful picture of the period, an uplifting of the vail where slept the embryo of the Great Rebellion.

It is illustrated, not with startling impossibilities, but ingenious truths. In the frontispiece is the "Origin," where is seen a country at peace, and yet division founded. Agriculture and Commerce are in the foreground on one side, contemplating the glory and power of America; but on the left hand we behold Justice being trampled under foot by contending politicians; and back of these are seen the foolish fanaticisms and "long-haired followers" consequent to a long, stale peace. The other illustrations are also noting points to the great work.

This historical novel is not a tale of common people in a common village, but it deals with persons whose heads were more powerful than were all the warriors and philosophers of the Roman Empire. And yet so much laughter does it contain that but to open the book the noise begins; not for folly or plagiarisms, but humorous mistakes and love out of all sorts.

This great historical novel reminds you, too, that, as in the frontispiece Justice was trampled under foot, so has she risen, and now seizing the politicians' throats, does, through the pen, draw around them the magic circle of infamy, branding them, that coming generations may witness the doom of those who plot to destroy Human Liberty.

For sale by FRED. A. BRADY, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York, and by all Booksellers everywhere. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 75 cents, paper; $1 25, cloth. Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

"CREAM OF MEDICAL LITERATURE."
LV. PART LV.
OF
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT
FOR JULY, 1867,
IS NOW PUBLISHED.

The July number of BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT of Practical Medicine and Surgery, Part 55, is now ready for delivery. Price and terms unchanged.

Yearly subscription, $2 50. Single parts, $1 50.

For sale by all the principal booksellers.

Published by
W. A. TOWNSEND,
No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, July 23, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for the transaction of important business.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PLUMB,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS.

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¼	110¾	Aug. 7.30	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	110⅝	110⅞	June 7.30	107⅞	108
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	July 7.30	107⅞	108
5-20 Coupon '62	111⅝	111⅞	N.Y. 7 ⅌ ct. B. L.	105½	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon '64	109¼	109½	Aug. C.I.Nt's '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon '65	109⅜	109⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's '64	118	118¼
5-20 " new '65	108⅛	108⅜	Dec. C.I.Nt's '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 " new '67	108¼	108⅜	May C.I.Nt's '65	116⅝	116⅞
10-40 Reg. '67	101⅞	102⅛	Aug. C.I.Nt's '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Coupon	102⅜	102⅝	Sept. C.I.Nt's '65	114⅞	115⅛
Gold	139⅞	139⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's '65	114⅜	114⅝

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

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STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
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Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

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Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

LITTLE KANAWHA COAL COMPANY,

WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital 2,000 shares of $100 each.

Paying 10 per cent. per annum.

200 shares for sale at a low rate by

DRAKE BROS., No. 16 Broad-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,

CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Pennsylvania Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order.

WM. C. WEED, Secretary.

OUTSTANDING COUPONS FROM FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the State of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 10 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 22, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 25 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 35 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $7 35 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., July 25, 1867. Transfer-books closed July 20 to the 26th.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 17, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPONS of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

The holders of past due Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, are notified that the same will be paid upon presentation by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., are also the duly authorized transfer agents of the stock of the Company.

SAML. TATE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$25,000 WANTED—AT 7 PER CENT. on first-class security. Address M. T., Box No. 102 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.

WORTH $450. WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and durability, these instruments are unsurpassed. Parties wanting a superior piano at a reasonable price would do well to examine their second-hand pianos at low prices. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

BARGAINS—ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, modern improvements, $180; one for $150; handsome rosewood 6¾-octave, $125; 20 others cheap, to close a consignment; several new piano-fortes less than manufacturers' prices. No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

NOTICE.—A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about August 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st., by FREDERICK BLUME.

DRY GOODS

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.

Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day, as they may be all sold by to-morrow.

Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 320 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. ARUNDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. [illegible] Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$337,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 113 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next.

Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 9, 1867.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 15th day of August next, to which date inclusive the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

MONEY DEPOSITED at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the month following. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of Tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 73 Murray-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEW THREE-story basement and cellar brownstone front house, 20x46, lot 100 in East 51st-st., between 5th and 4th avs. Possession immediately. J. W. STEVENS BROS., Lumber Dealers, foot 67th-st. N. R., or 35 [illegible] st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, $2,750 stock of steamboat John Romer, running from New-York to Rye and Greenwich.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 34 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPS,

General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

A house and two acres of land in the most elevated and beautiful part of Woodside; house contains 15 rooms; the ground floor consisting of parlor, library and dining-room, finished throughout with hard wood; inside blinds, centre pieces, cornices, &c., of the best. This residence has been built within a year, under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and is complete in every respect. The grounds are studded with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the garden is in full cultivation. Horse cars pass the door running direct to depot. Price $11,500. Only $3,000 cash. Balance in first and second mortgages. Apply to JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, where a photograph can be seen, or MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIdence just built by the owner for his own occupation, together with 8 lots of ground on 152d-st., near the Boulevard; one of the most desirable and improving neighborhoods on the island. The house is three stories, 56 feet in width, of brick, has all the modern improvements, and will suit the taste of any gentleman of business or leisure. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees, and a small barn, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station; price, $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT Tremont, Harlem Railroad, 10 miles from City Hall; convenient house, 10 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, &c., in perfect repair; ¾ of an acre prettily laid out in fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; $3,000. Address H. A. BROWN, No. 12 West 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, IN THE TOWNship of South Orange, a tasty, well-furnished dwelling, beautifully located and convenient to depot; together with something over an acre in garden, lawn, &c.; Price $5,000. Apply at drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ONE hour from Wall-st., New-York, (furnished if desired,) a beautiful cottage, built in the best manner; house has 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, and is very desirable, both as a Summer and Winter residence. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE MILK AND FRUIT FARM, of 95 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, for sale, with stock, implements and crops, all in working order, and possession when desired. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TWO ACRES, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN ACRES, at Plainfield, ten minutes' walk from depot; all new houses, two story and attic, marble mantels, fronts of all kinds, crops, fine land, $6,000 and upward. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

PARTIES WANTING YONKERS PROPERTY can be furnished with a large list of houses and plots of all descriptions and prices, for sale or exchange. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, a modern-built house, new, containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen, with cellar and one acre of ground. For particulars inquire of R. COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE A FINE new residence, 10 rooms, all in order, situated in Hudson City; terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

A MAGNIFICENT PLACE, 60 ACRES, on Cayuga Lake; buildings first class; view extensive; also 60 acres in Goshen; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., between 26th-st. and Central Park; west side preferred. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO OPERATES on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine and can cut and fit children's clothes; must also understand hairdressing. Apply at 2 P. M. at BAUDEN'S shoe-store, opposite Stewart's, Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER combined, unmarried, of moderate pretensions as to wages. Inquire at No. 100 Pearl-st., up stairs, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO THORoughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is early at his work, may apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF INTEGRITY AS RUNner for a bank; an American preferred; bonds required. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 823, New-York.

WANTED—A DRIVER WHO IS A GOOD GROOM and carriage washer; no other need apply. Call at No. 137 Court-st., between Pacific and Dean sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—CLERKS, PORTERS, WATCHMEN, bar-tenders, hallmen for mercantile houses, hotels, steamboats, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, at HEALY'S No. 534 Broadway, Room 6. Immediate employment.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; country preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC YOUNG men as solicitors for Life and Accident Insurance in New-Jersey. Address, with reference, Box No. 432 Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework for a small family a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 228 West-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY. Apply at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Tickets and bills are ready at No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., third floor, for all those whose names are on the petition for a pension. Come males and females, and all those that are friendly to the aged sires that saved the country from the iron grasp of Great Britain for the liberty our present generation to enjoy. Their ages range from 70 to 100 years, and many of them are very needy males and females living on charity, and no provision by the State or General Government for their relief. The excursion takes place on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867. See circulars and bills.

Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MASONIC.

CONSTITUTION LODGE, NO. 241, F. & A. M., No. 594 Broadway—A Special Communication will be convened at 8 o'clock TUESDAY EVENING, 23; work, First Degree.

The regular Communication at 8 o'clock; work, Third Degree.

W. H. DEVINS, Master.
H. C. PARKE, Sec.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new Herald building. Also, third and and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAGLESWOOD ACADEMY TO LET.—Desiring to diminish my cares, I propose to lease, for a term of years, (with privilege of purchase,) this splendid establishment, now in perfect order and fitted for 100 pupils. A large proportion of the last year's pupils and many new applicants may be relied on. A satisfactory arrangement be made. Apply to MARCUS SPRING, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, [illegible] Canal-st., near Broadway [illegible]

TO LET—THE SPLENDID STORES AND BASEMENT and upper floors of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (5 acres,) late of E. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE S. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

LOFTS TO RENT.—PART FIRST LOFT NO. 561 Broadway, with entrance from Broadway and Mercer st., with lofts above on Mercer-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 668 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to E. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—SECond loft of No. 269 Broadway; 120 feet deep. Apply to R. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR OF City Hall, in good repair, with modern improvements and reasonable rent. Address WILLIAM SEYMOUR, No. 244 Water-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE AN UNFURNISHED three-story high-stoop house, below 42d-st., in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box No. 63.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, singly or in suites, may be had for the Summer or permanently, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; house and location unexceptionable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE AND two small rooms are now vacant in the family mansion on the Hudson, entrance by Dr. Mott's lane, Bloomingdale road and 94th-st.; stabling, fruit, lawn, milk, vegetables, shade trees, view of the river, &c.

C. A. FOGG.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON—Private family; ample grounds well shaded, extending to the Hudson. Inquire of J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 6th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer John Romer leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING ONE OF THE finest places on the slope of Orange Mountain, near the depot, one hour from the City, would like a gentleman and wife as permanent company the year round; terms reasonable. Address HOME, Box No. 124 Times Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentleman and wife, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to

WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 MADISON-AV.,

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

VACATION PUPILS MAY RECEIVE personal instruction in the Art of Penmanship during the vacation of their schools, from the subscriber, at his elegant rooms, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. Ladies may receive private tuition at convenient hours.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 25.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "American School Institute," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers should send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

PERSONAL.

CHARLEY, THE HARD CIDER BITTER man has not got anything to advertise; if he had, he cannot afford to advertise in the New-York Herald.

CHARLEY, JAKE, MICK, OLD HEN, Joe, and the two Capt. Charleys of both heavy and light weights, who are eaters of muffins, see next Sunday's Mercury.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April [illegible], 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 23th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notice, a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their offices, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. MORFORD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
Southern District of New-York.

Dated JULY 22, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. CRAFT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the second day of August, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
Southern District of New-York.

Dated JULY 22, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do plain sewing, clear-starching and fluting; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days or till engaged at No. 188 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook, who is a good meat and pastry cook, understanding soups, game, &c., a situation in a small private family in City or country; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, who understands all kinds of baking and desserts; would have no objection to do the coarse washing of a small family; best City reference given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 87 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a capable, industrious girl; is a respectful, neat and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a few more ladies; works by the day or week; does all kinds of sewing in general, and helps with dressmaking. Call at No. 165 (old No.) West 41st-st., top floor, front room, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts; will assist in washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl in a private family, as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has good City references; the country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; is obliging; can give good references. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; good washer and ironer; best of references can be given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 184 Eldridge-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman as infant nurse; can take the full charge from its birth or growing children; no objection to travel; is never sea-sick; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable domestic to do general housework in a small private family, or as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call during two days at No. 145 East 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, City or country, of all nations.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, English and Scotch; the best place in the United States to procure help—reception-room splendidly furnished.—American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 384 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands all styles of hair dressing; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 229 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid; City references. Call at the Montgomery Hotel, corner 31st-st. and 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework in the City or country. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation in a small plain family at general housework, or can do chamberwork and take care of children. Inquire at No. 228 Sullivan-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as regular waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; none but those willing and able to pay liberally need apply. Call or address No. 501 19th-st., corner Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; is an excellent chambermaid; is competent; best of reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 110 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as chambermaid and waitress, the other as plain cook and washer and ironer. Call at No. 314 1st-av. Inquire for Mrs. McDonald, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A respectable girl; can give good reference. Call at No. 647 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN, sisters; one as cook, the other as seamstress or nurse. Inquire at No. 141 7th-av., top floor.

AN INTELLIGENT, MIDDLE AGED English woman, without incumbrance, who is fully competent, desires a position as companion or nurse to an invalid; has no objection to travel. Address H. J., Box No. 102 Times Office.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES ENGAGEMENTS by the day or week; terms moderate; good references. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 177 Times Office.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate, to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; sober and willing; has the best of City and country references; not afraid to work; has a thorough knowledge in caring horses, carriages, harness, plowing and milking; would secure $100 for capability; best of drivers. Address Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS French gardener from the Horticultural Schools of Paris; can take charge of glass houses, garden or nursery; has references in this country for a year; is a single man. Address VICTOR DUFFETT, Box No. 901 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single American young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages; also gardening; is honest, sober, industrious and reliable; three years in last place; City references. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; understands his duty; no objection to City or country; the best City references given. Address M. O., No. 114 6th-av., or Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 Times Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUations; the man understands the care of a farm or vegetable garden; his wife understands housework, also the care of milk and butter. Address J. KELLY, Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, disengaged through his employer selling out; understands his business in all its branches; has been always temperate and has unquestionable reference. Address Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; also understands the care of horses and driving; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as first-class waiter in a private family, with best of City references as to sobriety and capability. Address WAITER, care of J. W. Doughty, grocer, No. 1,258 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman (Protestant) as cook, or would be willing to do general housework for a small family; City or country; has the best reference from her last place. Apply at No. 465 9th-av., near 45th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and is willing and obliging. Call or address PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3. LYNN & CO.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is not afraid to work; has fourteen years' first-class City and country references. Address COACHMAN, Box 214 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 26th-st., or Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care of horses and garden; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address B. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and coachman; truly understands the business in all its different branches; best of reference given. Address W. P., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN with a private family; has a thorough knowledge of the care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging. Address C. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, energetic man as superintendent of a club-house; can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address J. R., steward, No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 740 6th-av.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A YOUNG man of experience would undertake the management of estates, or charge of property of parties going to Europe, collection of rents, &c. Address D. M. S., Box No. 130 Times Office.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MALE HELP supplied free of charge, thus saving our patrons and the public the expense of advertising.

HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

COAL.

$6 COAL.—CO-OPERATIVE FLOUR AND PROVISION ASSOCIATION, Office No. 208 Broadway, Room No. [illegible], furnish coal, flour and groceries [illegible] cany, at wholesale prices; 25 per cent. [illegible] and workingmen, send for circular: save your money.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $226 to $248 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS.... .....Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR..Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Lexow & Voight, No. 2 New Chambers-st.
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner...Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, Sept. 14
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS.........$120
SECOND-CLASS.........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY.....July 27
EDINBURGH.........WEDNESDAY.....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 28, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin.........90 00
Steerage.........40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.........$75—$90 00
Steerage.........32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.........$170 | Steerage.........$67 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.........LEMARIE.........SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.........BOCANDE.........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.........SATURDAY, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$150
Second Cabin Passage.........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$125
Second Cabin Passage.........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

This Company does not employ runners. Passengers will please come direct to the office.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO.........July 17
HECLA.........July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$100 Gold.
Steerage.........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE.........SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.........SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING.........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.........SATURDAY, Aug. 17

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BUFFALO AND THE WEST.—Only $5 for first-class passage by New-York Central Railroad and Troy line of steamers, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, instead of $9 40, as charged by the Combination. Travelers should not engage passage before calling at our office, No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOOKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.

L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th	4 P. M.	Saturday, 20th	8 A. M.
Sunday, 21st	7½ A. M.	Saturday, 20th	7 P. M.
Sunday, 21st	7 P. M.	Sunday, 21st	4 P. M.
Monday, 22d	10½ A. M.	Monday, 22d	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d	11 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th	11½ A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	7½ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th	10 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	6 A. M.
Sunday, 21st	8 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	5 P. M.
Monday, 22d	8 A. M.	Sunday, 21st	5 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d	8 A. M.	Monday, 22d	11½ A. M.
Wednesday, 24th	8 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d	12 M.
		Wednesday, 24th	12½ P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD,

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT

foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY, Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,860 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
800 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
2 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packin.
55 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
3 Jackscrews and Levers.
3 Anvils.
1 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
3 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.
No. 10. Leather.
No. 14. Ox Hides.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.
No. 20. Brushes.
No. 22. Stationery.
No. 23. Hardware.
No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 35. Sand.
No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to

Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.

For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y.,
July 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:

1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be peeled and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.

Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.

2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.

3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 feet per day.

4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.

Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.

5. For grading and paving 20,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.

Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.

6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:

The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart: the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.

7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.

8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ¼ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfilment of their contracts.

Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:

10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.

Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 8, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.

Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.

J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

FOR SALE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 1, 1867, for the purchase of the wooden "Bishop's derrick" now standing on the wharf at this Navy-yard; the purchaser to take it away within thirty (30) days after the sale.

The iron derrick, very near it, can be used without any charge to assist in taking the wooden derrick down.

CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY. Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Comedian and Pantomimist,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
LAST WEEK
of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.
They will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
After which will be performed Mr. G. L. FOX'S new and dazzling pantomime, entitled
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
produced at great expense, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COMPLICATED MACHINERY, ELABORATE PROPERTIES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE MUSIC, LAUGHABLE TRICKS,
CALCIUM-LIGHT EFFECTS, &c., &c.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
THE LIVING SEALS,
the largest collection ever exhibited, have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 24, at their store, No. 44 Cortland-st., a very large variety of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including several thousand pairs of Army Brogans, Burt's superior goods, &c.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

10,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller
MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

The Miami is of beautiful model, and was Lord Palmerston's yacht. With slight expense she might be made one of the most beautiful steam-yachts in the world.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Hoboken, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Monday, 29th June next.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.

On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF THE DE MOTT ESTATE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, JULY 25, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES,

The valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. George De Mott, comprising valuable villa plots and village lots, situated in the towns of North Bergen, West Hoboken and the City of Hudson, New-Jersey, two miles from New-York, directly opposite 14th-st. Terms very liberal. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 23, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
3,742 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *J. W. Sawyer*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
100 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, French plate mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, Grover & Baker sewing machine, 50 or 60 superior Axminster, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c., by order of a receiver and others. THIS DAY (Tuesday), July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 724 Broadway, the entire furniture of a large four-story house removed to the auction rooms. It will embrace all the very rich as well as more plain parlor, dining-room, bed room and basement goods, together with a large amount of good carpets. One elegant silver-plated dinner set, one piano, one sewing machine, superior rosewood parlor suits in rich brocade, made by Belter and others.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE THE wholesale agency for the British Provinces, and open an office and supply sub-agents in every county with Lloyd's great double maps of Europe and America, issued to-day and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent reversers by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is twenty feet square, with ribbon binding and double faced rollers. Cost $100,000 and three years' labor. Price only $4, worth $50. Twenty thousand copies can be sold in the Provinces. A small capital will do to start with. Also, a man to open an office in Chicago for the Western States; in New-Orleans for the Southern States. Also, an agent for California and the Pacific States, Cuba and South America and Europe. Ten dollars a copy can be got for this map. See description in wants' column of to-day's *Herald*, headed "$40 a day to Agents."

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange and Mining and Petroleum Board, who has had several years' experience; can furnish some money, and first-class references; would like an interest in an established house, or a partner with $50,000 or $100,000, who can bring some business. Address, with name, where an interview can be had, B. F., Box No. 497 New-York Post-office.

DENTIST.—FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED dental practice, with or without furniture, in this City; long lease. Inquire at S. S. WHITE'S depot, Broadway and 9th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A CORAL BREASTPIN. THE OWNER will receive the same by applying at 30 West 37th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FIVE LAST NIGHTS
OF MR.
DAN BRYANT'S
BRILLIANT FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS
of the
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
IRISH DRAMA OF THE
BELLS OF SHANDON,
now attracting
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. DAN BRYANT
as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney,
Introducing his great specialties of
SONG, DANCE AND IRISH HUMOR.
MONDAY, July 29—First appearance of the young and versatile comedienne
LOTTA,
Who will appear in two fresh and sparkling characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 23,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF JULIA DEAN
FOR FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, July 23,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Julia Dean in two characters.
WEDNESDAY—GRISELDI, in five acts.
FRIDAY—JULIA DEAN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—JULIA DEAN'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM TO-NIGHT IN TWO PIECES.
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED
and
THE FAST MAN.
MISS EMILY THORNE IN BOTH PIECES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Re-engagement of Messrs. G. W. and W. J. THOMPSON, with their wonderful dogs HECTOR and CARLO.
KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS.
DUTCH DRAMA.
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.........Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 23, AT 8.

1.	March, et Cortege (new)	Gounod
2.	Overture, "Siege of Corinth"	Rossini
3.	Waltz, "From the Mountains" (new)	Strauss
4.	Grand Selection, "Martha," (No. 2)	Flotow
5.	Overture, "Struensee"	Meyerbeer
6.	Fantasie, "Solo for Trombone"	Beer
	Mr. F. LETSCH.	
7.	Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony	Beethoven
8.	Grand March, (new)	Raff
9.	Overture, "Merry Wives"	Nicolai
10.	Waltz, "Rendez-Vous" (new)	Gounod
11.	Prayer to the Virgin	Lange
12.	Polka "Express" (new)	Strauss

Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

The dramatic company, by special request, will repeat the LADY OF LYONS; Prof. Logrima, the Magician; Trained Birds, &c.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M.

Admission 30 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. | Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baytis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 48th-st. and 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN REQUIRING special medical or surgical treatment from whatever cause produced, should consult Dr. GRINDLE, who is a regular physician, and who can cure them without the disgusting and poisoning use of mercury or quack panaceas, thereby saving time, money and their future health. We guarantee a certain and positive cure in every case, no matter how long standing, however complicated, from whatever cause produced, or how unskillfully treated they may have been by quacks. Our aim is to make permanent cures, which of course brings us an increase of patients. The reasons that we make such remarkable cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases are: First, we have received our medical education in one of the first medical colleges in this City, thoroughly understanding anatomy, physiology and the pathology of diseases, without which no physician can successfully treat any disease whatever; second, we have had much successful practice in the treatment of private diseases. We have never had a patient leave us after we began to treat them till they were permanently cured, thereby gaining for ourselves a profound knowledge of the treatment of the whole course of disease. Those suffering from nervousness and physical incapacity, sexual debility and seminal weakness, may rely upon the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Radical cure for stricture. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. KING, NO. 126 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, has had 20 years' experience in office practice. All chronic and delicate diseases treated on purely scientific principles without mercury. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SING SING.

The Methodist Camp Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Monday, July 22, 1867.

For nearly three-fourths of a century the camp meeting has been fully recognized as an institution in this country, and as each Summer in turn rolls around thousands seek the tented groves to worship God.

The origin of such meetings was this: During the warmer months of the year 1799 two clergymen, the brothers MCGEE, one a Methodist and the other a Presbyterian, stopped for the Sabbath, in the course of a church tour from Tennessee to Ohio, at a little village then called "Barrens," situated in the State of Kentucky, upon the Red River. They were invited to preach at the village church, and did so with remarkable effect. During the morning service cries and sobs were heard in every part of the house, bespeaking the deep emotion of the assembly.

The news of the remarkable work spread so rapidly and extensively throughout the adjacent country that at the afternoon service the house was thronged and hundreds stood about the doors unable to gain admittance. All were anxious to hear, but under the circumstances this was, of course, impossible, and it was asked, what shall be done? To resort to the field was hardly canonical, but in the face of stern necessity, the ordinary rules of Christian worship were suspended, and the multitudes adjourned to the forest, where a platform was improvised, and preaching to the public carried on. This gave a fresh impulse to public interest, and many came from every direction, with provisions and other necessaries for encampment, and remained several days dwelling in tents. Sectarian distinctions were for the time forgotten, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and many of other denominations, working harmoniously together for the one object, the glorification of God in the salvation of the people. From this unpremeditated beginning, these meetings were extended over all the States, and to-day nearly every county has its camp-meeting. The other denominations have withdrawn from the field, however, and left the Methodists the sole supporters of the scheme.

Next in importance to the monster meeting held at Martha's Vineyard Island, at which it is estimated that more than 50,000 people are annually present, the demonstration at Sing Sing follows in rank, being attended by thousands of devotees who come, principally from New-York and Brooklyn, as well as from the many towns and villages within a radius of fifty miles from this place.

The meeting of this season was formally commenced upon the grounds yesterday morning, and had certainly a hopeful beginning. About 2,500 persons were present, who listened to fervent addresses delivered by Rev. Mr. MCREA, of Staten Island, and Rev. Mr. CURRY, Jr., of Brooklyn, L. I. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a Quakeress named ESTHER WEEKS, well known in religious circles as a faithful Christian worker, preached a sermon, marked in its simplicity and deep fervor. Her hearers were greatly pleased with the discourse, and have prevailed upon her to speak again on some afternoon during the present week. In the evening devotional exercises were held privately in the various tents.

The grove is pleasantly situated upon the summit of a hill, about two miles from one of the meanest railroad depots that could be found in the country, being simply a rough wooden shanty, without the least approach to the convenience demanded by the traveling public. I may say, incidentally, that the good people of Sing Sing, so I am informed, have made frequent but ineffectual appeals to the railroad company to remedy this matter, until a few months since, when at a public meeting, the citizens subscribed $3,000 toward building a new, brick depot, with the understanding that the company was to supply the balance of the needed sum and complete the work. The compromise settled the matter in favor of the people, and now they rejoice in the prospect of a substantial, if not elegantly constructed station building at this point.

But I am diverging. Midway between the depot and the steamboat landing may be found a hundred public coaches of every conceivable size and pattern, and for the modest sum of fifty cents the passenger is driven in one of these rapidly over a rough, jolting, up-hill road to the "grounds."

These cover an area of about ten acres, well shaded, and neatly laid out in avenues and streets, the names of which may be learned from the signboards, so conspicuously placed that "he who runs may read." Making our way through the principal one of these, we come to an open, circular space, in which there are seating accommodations for about 2,000 persons. Facing the seats is a neat little two-story cottage, in which the clergymen sleep by night, and from the large front balcony of which they hold forth by day.

There are about 250 tents upon the ground, of an average floor area of 150 square feet. These are rented by the Committee to approved parties, at rates varying from $6 to $10 per week, according to size and location. I observed two or three neat little cottages erected in close proximity to the "Stand," and no doubt this form of accommodation, with its superior advantages over the simple tent, will yet lead to additional change in the method of camp-life. Besides the smaller, family tents, there are several large ones, erected by the various churches for prayer and singing meetings. Among others I noticed one put up by the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society, for the use of the members of the Bible-class of the Bank-street (New-York) Mission. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., the able and faithful teacher of the class, is upon the ground, doing all that he can for the comfort and welfare of his pupils.

The usual swindling operations of storekeepers and hucksters, unfortunately attending many camp meetings, are not tolerated here. Only one store is allowed within the inclosure, and its proprietors have their prices limited by the committee, so that overcharges are an utter impossibility. The quality of the wares is also supervised, and under the direction of the committee, a satisfactory arrangement has been reached. Shaving operations are confined to a single tent, where a number of colored barbers skillfully razor customers' faces at a moderate charge. Boarding tents, as they are called, to the number of perhaps a dozen, find room on the ground near the main entrance. Charges—$1 50 per diem, or 75 cents for dinner, and 50 cents each for breakfast and supper. The food served at the tables is plain, but substantial, and as the cool country air renders keen the appetite of the eaters, full justice is done to every meal.

Among the clergymen present, besides those already mentioned, are Rev. Presiding Elder W. H. Ferris, Revs. Wm. McAllister, W. H. Beole, W. P. Corbitt, David Buck, A. C. Field, D. Curry, Jr., P. Perry and —— Chadwick. Mr. MIDDLETON, of the Methodist Book Room, is also present.

The police arrangements are admirable in their way. Sergt. OSBORNE, of the Twelfth Precinct, with a sufficient number of his men, are in charge of the grove, and succeed in maintaining the strict but just regulations prescribed by the Committee.

To-day there have been prayer services and singing in one of the large tents. This evening Rev. Mr. FIELD is expected to preach. The daily services at 10 A. M., and 2½ and 7 P. M. will be continued until the 2d of August, when the meeting will be brought to a close.

R. R. S.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The New Bank of California.

The energetic San Franciscans are continuing the improvement and adornment of their lively city on a scale worthy of the future importance of the Pacific metropolis. On Thursday, June 27, the new building of the Bank of California, on California-street, was opened for the first time for the transaction of business. This magnificent edifice, one of the finest architectural ornaments of San Francisco, was described at length a short time since in the columns of the *Alta*. Its construction has occupied a little over two years. The entire cost of the building is in the neighborhood of $250,000. It resembles in some respects the Library of St. Mark's in Venice, and it unites interior convenience with exterior beauty. The spacious office of the bank has been fitted up in the most elegant manner. The desks and doors are of San Domingo mahogany, and the wainscoting of birdseye maple. The counters are finished with French polish, and present a solid and fine appearance. The ceilings and walls are done in fresco, and add greatly to the general effect. The windows are furnished with French plate glass of the largest size; and the mantels, of black marble from the Fulsom quarries, are really superior specimens of domestic produce and workmanship. The whole building is a real ornament to the city.

Quartz on the Rise.

With increased experience in mining the more difficult but more steadily profitable pursuit of gold in quartz seems to be fast becoming the chief mining industry of the country. It is steadily advancing; it will continue to advance, and it is mainly in the hands of men of influence, who intend to make their homes in California. Placer mining, on the contrary, is constantly declining; most of those engaged in it are Chinamen, and some of the white men who have good claims, intend, as soon as they are exhausted, to leave the State. If you ask merchants generally in the mountain towns about the condition and prospects of their neighborhood, they will immediately begin to tell you about quartz, and express the opinion that if the veins in the vicinity were well opened, there would be profitable employment for twice or thrice as many men as there are there now.

The Crops—Past and Future.

The crop year of California is now at its close, and it has been a very prosperous one. The large crop has indeed encountered the disadvantage of high freights, but China, the East and England have absorbed most of the surplus at fair rates. The new crop now about to come forward it is impossible to estimate, at this early date, with any degree of accuracy. Suffice it that all accounts agree that in quantity and quality it will be equal to the last, and it is quite certain that the means of transporting it will be greater. From New-York and Boston alone the clearances for this port have been for five months of this year, as follows:

1866—36 vessels.............................37,091 tons.
1867—47 vessels.............................52,254 tons.

From other directions the supply of vessels is likely to be large. But, on the other hand, the crops in our markets of sale promise much better than last year.

Launch of the Merchants' Dry Dock.

The increasing commerce of the port of San Francisco has made it necessary to provide enlarged facilities for the repair of shipping. Dry docks are among the most needful in every harbor of importance, and one has been completed and successfully launched that must prove most useful in forwarding the marine interests of the city. The construction of the Merchants' Dry Dock was commenced in December last, though the Company was not organized until March. It is 150 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 6 feet deep. The capital stock of $60,000 covers the cost of construction, which was $50,000, and leaves $10,000 working capital. The launch of the dock took place at the foot of Kearney-street, where it was built, and its successful accomplishment was greeted by the American and foreign war vessels in the bay.

Vine-Growing.

Illinois will have to be wide awake or California will seize upon her name of the Garden State. And perhaps in California the township of San Gabriel may be called the garden of the South. It is better adapted to the cultivation of the grape than any other district of the same size in Southern California. There are fully 700,000 vines cultivated in this locality at present; yet this number covers but a very small portion of land in the district which is equally well adapted to grape culture. There are several flourishing vineyards here, two years old, which have not been irrigated, and their owners say they appear to do better and be more healthy than with irrigation. There are, perhaps, over 25,000 acres of land in the township lying waste, and just as good as any under crop.

A Juarez Medal.

The Californians seem to think well of BENITO, who has been rather cursed than blessed of late along both shores of the Atlantic. The *Alta* says:

> "The proposition to raise a fund for the purpose of procuring a magnificent medal for presentation to President JUAREZ, as a testimonial to his patriotism and constancy in the heroic struggle which he has maintained against foreign invaders and domestic traitors, is meeting with a most gratifying response. Contributions are pouring in from all directions, and all classes of our citizens, native and foreign born, are among the contributors."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday, and received several bills from the Board of Aldermen, the most of which were laid over for future action, the requisite number of members to pass measures not being present.

The following veto from the Mayor was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1867.
To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval a resolution which was adopted by your honorable body on the 11th day of July, 1867, and concurred in by the honorable the Board of Aldermen on the 15th day of the same month, granting permission to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, during the continuance of their charter, to use "dummy engines to draw their cars between their several passenger and freight stations in the City of New-York, and to lay down such curves, switches and turnouts along their route, at the several passenger and freight depots, as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business." When a similar resolution, applicable to the Hudson River Railroad Company, was before me, I gave it my approval, after some hesitation, for the following among other reasons, viz.: The Hudson River Railroad Company had long enjoyed the privilege without any serious objection or opposition, and the resolution in effect merely gave them the right to continue it. Again the route of the Hudson River Railroad in the city passed almost entirely through a district devoted to shipping and freighting business, or business having interests directly connected therewith. A considerable portion of it ran along the river, near to wharves and piers, where steam vessels used for conveyance of freight and passengers were constantly arriving, and the use of a steam "dummy engine" on such a route, while it greatly increased the facilities of transportation, and cheapened the cost thereof, did not increase personal risks, did not affect unfavorably the value of property, and added but little, if any, to the inconvenience of those who did business on the route. Upon such a route, and under such circumstances the public interests demanded that every possible facility should be granted for the speedy and cheap transportation of passengers and freight to the lower part of the city, even though some interests might be affected unfavorably, and some inconvenience and annoyance be occasioned thereby. But in regard to the Harlem Railroad the case is entirely different. The resolution in question does not, (as seems to be generally supposed,) give merely the right to use steam dummy engines down to the Depot, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, but to all freight depots, the lowest one at present being at the corner of Centre and White streets. The route of the Harlem Railroad, which is covered by this resolution, may be said to be almost through the heart of the City, and through a densely populated and greatly traveled district. It does not pass through streets devoted mainly to freighting business, and business connected therewith; but it does pass through and near streets occupied for the most part for the purpose of private residences, and for stores and shops of various kinds. The use of steam dummy engines (without restriction as to time and manner of use) upon the Fourth-avenue, Bowery, Grand, Broome and Centre streets, would, in the opinion of property owners, seriously affect the value of property. It would also increase the risks of personal safety, and be attended with great public inconvenience, without any corresponding public benefit. While, therefore, I acknowledge that the interests of this City and of all its people demand that an enlarged and liberal policy should be pursued with reference to railroads, which contribute so much to its material prosperity, and that all reasonable privileges should be granted to them, I am compelled for the reasons I have stated to withhold my approval from the resolution.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned.

A Negro Murdered in the Eighth Ward.

In yesterday's TIMES a paragraph appeared to the effect that on Sunday evening a row took place in the liquor-store of WILLIAM HIGGINS, No. 531 Broome-street, when several white men assaulted a colored man named CHRISTIAN BOSTWICK, who was severely injured on the head by a blow from a club. CHARLES DAVIS, ROBERT POOLE, WILLIAM HIGGINS, WILLIAM FORBES and MICHAEL HOGAN were arrested by the Eighth Ward Police. BOSTWICK was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased had been employed as a cook on a coastwise steamer, which came into port on Sunday morning. BOSTWICK called at HIGGINS' place and obtained several drinks, after which HIGGINS was arrested for violating the Excise Law, but released on bail by the magistrate. The same evening HIGGINS again violated the Liquor Law by furnishing several white men with liquor, and also BOSTWICK. Soon after the deceased came in a quarrel occurred between him and HIGGINS, who ordered the negro out of the saloon, and as the customer did not comply HIGGINS assaulted him. The unfortunate man was then brutally beaten and finally dragged into the yard, where his assailants threw him down the cellar steps, where the Police found him, bleeding profusely from his mouth and nose.

The prisoners are still locked up in the Station-house awaiting the result of the inquest, to be held to-day at Bellevue Hospital by Coroner GAMBLE. HIGGINS admits having beaten the deceased, but denies having used any weapon in his assault. The House Surgeon at the hospital has made a *post mortem* examination, but failed to find any external marks of violence sufficient to cause death. The numerous colored population in the Eighth Ward are greatly exercised about the matter, the deceased being well known among them, and they utter dire threats against HIGGINS. The Police under Capt. MILLS are, however, on the *qui vive* for any disturbance.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket Match at Hoboken—New-York vs. Yonkers.

The reappearance of the once famous New-York Club in a match game of cricket was an event of sufficient interest to draw quite a number of spectators to their grounds at the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, yesterday. Once the noted cricket organization of the Metropolis, now but the shadow of its former greatness, it still possesses some of the old stock, and, with the new material that has been added, will yet make a record for itself worthy of its past history.

THE MATCH YESTERDAY

was the first appearance of the Club in its reorganized state, and right well did they signalize themselves in this their maiden effort. Their opponents were the first eleven of a club from Westchester County, styling themselves the Yonkers Club. Although mostly old-countrymen, their knowledge of the fine old game is very limited, or else, it being the first match of the season, they were somewhat rusty and out of practice.

At about 12 o'clock wickets were pitched and the game commenced, with the New-York at the bat. The first four men the New-York sent in were got rid of without much trouble—JENKINS and JARDINE being caught out by KELLY, while LAMBERT and HIGHAM fell victims to BUSBY and BELL. By this time BYRON had got in, and when the fourth wicket fell the telegraph announced but 15 runs. At this stage the game looked like a close one, and the New-Yorkers began to think they had their work cut out for them. But now DEMPSEY faced BYRON, and for a time leather hunting was lively, till the former was run out. The fifth wicket falling for 66, and New-Yorkers feeling better, HAYWARD now went in to keep company with BYRON, who by this time had reached the forties, and after scoring 30 was caught by HOWARTH; BYRON still held his own, and finally, after having several lives given him, carried his bat out for 80—the innings ending for for the totals of 158. After a short rest, during which the inner man was refreshed, Yonkers went to the bat for their innings, but made so poor a show as to deprive the contest of all interest. WELSH was the only one who made any sort of stand, obtaining six, while the innings ended for 20, five of which were for extras. A smart shower stopped play for half an hour, at the end of which time Yonkers went in for their second innings. In this they met with no better success, and scored but 28, eight being for extras.

But for the fine fielding and batting of the New-Yorkers the match would have been of no interest. The bowling of JARDINE and JENKINS was very effective, and HIGHAM, as wicket-keeper, showed some of his old style of play. The Westchester gentlemen were evidently well pleased with their treatment, and took their defeat good naturedly. A summary will be found below:

NEW-YORK.

Jenkins c. Kelly b. Garrison	1	Tyler b. Howarth	8
Lambert b. Busby	0	Smith b. Busby	9
Higham b. Busby	8	Beech b. Busby	3
Byron, not out	80	Richards b. Busby	2
Jardine c. Kelly b. Busby	2	Byes 4, leg byes 1, wides 1—total	6
Dempsey, run out	12		
Hayward c. and b. Howarth	30	Total	158

YONKERS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Garrison c. Byron b. Jenkins	0	c. and b. Jenkins	3
McLain, run out	3	run out	1
Howarth c. Jenkins b. Jardine	1	s. Jardine	1
Busby c. Dempsey b. Jenkins	0	b. Jenkins	0
Kelly b. Jardine	2	s. Beech b. Jenkins	2
Wicker, run out	0	b. Jardine	8
Mountsey b. Jardine	0	run out	0
Morrison c. Howarth b. Jenkins	3	c. Dempsey b. Jenkins	1
Welsh b. Jardine	6	c. Byron b. Jardine	2
Fawcett b. Jenkins	1	run out	0
Fegan, not out	0	b. Jardine	4
Byes 2, leg bye 1, wides 2—	5	Byes 2, wides 6, total	8
Total	20	Total	28

Umpires—Messrs. NORLEY and SHONNARD.
Scorers—Messrs. JENKINS and BOWERS.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

Yesterday the expected trot between *Fearless* and *Stonewall Jackson* did not come off, the latter paying forfeit. The following is a summary of the two races announced to take place:

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Monday, July 22. Match for $5,000, two miles and repeat.

J. Dongrey's b. m. Fearless, in harness—received forfeit.

D. Mace's b. g. Stonewall Jackson, to saddle—paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.—Stake of $300, mile heats, three in five:

B. Daniels' ch. m. Louise, in harness	1	2	1	1
W. Smith's s. m., to wagon	3	1	2	2
W. B. Dorst's blk. m., in harness	2	3	3	dr.

TIME—2:41, 2:41, 2:40, 2:43.

Quarantine Matters.

The following report was received yesterday by the Commissioners of Quarantine, from Deputy Health Officer BISSELL:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, QUARANTINE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1867.
Cyrus Curtiss, President Commissioners Quarantine:

Inclosed you have a list of arrivals here since my last report:

The ship *G. Baricavich*, from Antwerp arrived yesterday. The had lost seventeen on the passage, and about a dozen were quite ill on her arrival. The sick were sent to the *Illinois*. They had a long passage, (thirty-eight days,) and were miserably fed I believe. They are much in want of hard soap.

Yours, respectfully,

D. H. BISSELL.

The Quarantine Commissioners are negotiating a lease of Barren Island, with the privilege of purchasing the property. It is proposed to erect there a building for the accommodation of convalescent passengers.

At present the *Illinois* is in the Lower Bay as a hospital ship; and the Commissioners have another vessel at their disposal, which will be sent down as soon as there is a demand for greater accommodations.

Silver Palace Car Excursion.

The following is a correct list of the excursionists in the Silver Palace Cars which left for Chicago yesterday morning:

Col. Gov. Carr, TIMES; John P. Foley, *Tribune;* D. G. Croly and lady, *World;* N. and S. Bangs and ladies, *World;* Francis Williams, *Evening Post;* Jas. P. Cary and E. G. Ralphs, *Commercial Advertiser;* Robert D. Holmes, *Sunday Dispatch;* Alexander McGrew, Miss Ellen O'Mahony and Thomas H. Clark, *Daily News;* Col. Hankins, *Home Gazette;* William A. Bray, *Clipper;* A. E. Beach, *Scientific American;* Hon. Anson J. Herrick, *Sunday Atlas;* Col. De Solle, *Sunday Times;* J. L. Smith, *Sunday Courier;* C. Dubois and ladies, *Express;* William Wirt Sikes, *Round Table;* John M. Lawlor, *Wilkes' Spirit;* H. W. Douglas, *Methodist;* William Mitzel, *Citizen;* Edwin Bartow, *Metropolitan Railroad Guide;* Garris C. Howard, *Sunday Times;* J. N. Plotts, *Home Journal;* H. J. Demorest and lady, *Demorest Monthly;* Dr. E. Whitney, *Sunday Mercury;* John H. Broach and lady, and Caspian A. Sparks, Brooklyn *Press;* George C. Bennett and lady, Brooklyn *Times;* John Stanton, *Eagle;* J. F. Landeris, *Union;* A. H. Hall, Watertown *Reunion;* Charles E. Smith, Albany *Express;* George W. Demara, Albany *Evening Journal;* Mrs. Gildersleeve, Buffalo *Courier;* B. W. Ball, Boston *Courier;* Rev. Prof. Diman, Providence *Journal;* John B. Carrington, New-Haven *Journal;* A. S. Train, New-Haven *Palladium;* A. S. Hotchkiss, New-Haven *Post;* S. A. Hubbard, Hartford *Press;* D. S. Randolph, New-London *Star;* Julius N. Morse, Cheshire *Republican;* John S. Baldwin, Worcester *Spy;* E. G. Cutlers, Boston *Weekly Advertiser;* W. F. W. Ball, *Evening Advertiser;* H. H. W. Campbell, Norwich *Bulletin and Courier;* John T. Babcock, *Daily Fredonian;* F. F. Paterson, Newark *Courier;* A. A. Vance, *Jerseyman;* B. V. Edsall, *Sussex Register;* E. N. Fuller, Newark *Journal;* George A. Allen, Flemington *Republican;* E. Owen, *New-Jersey Herald;* N. T. Finney, Newark *Advertiser;* E. Gardner, *Orange Journal;* George E. Sibley, Union County *Herald*, Elizabeth; F. W. Flood, N. J. *Journal*, Elizabeth; William H. Burleigh, Correspondent Chicago *Evening Post;* H. A. Story, Mansfield, Ohio, *Banner;* Miss Olive Logan, New-York; Miss Fanny Lucele, New-York; Arthur F. Halliday, New-York; C. A. Sherman, New-York; J. H. Wardwell and B. Randall, Reading, Penn.; P. Hoagland, Fort Wayne; Mrs. W. L. Ormsby, Jr., and Son, New-York; Tom E. Lonergan, New-York; John H. Hinton and F. K. Leslie, New-York; G. W. R. Matteson, Providence, R. I.; L. Ingalls, Watertown, N. Y.; Josiah O. Stearns, Superintendent Central Railroad of New-Jersey; C. W. Tayleure, Dr. Rufus H. Gilbert, Assistant Superintendent Central Railroad, New-Jersey; G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; C. Stolz, General Superintendent E. P. Railroad; A. H. Ramsdell, President New-London and Northern Railroad; James Daily, Superintendent Boston and Providence Railroad; Charles H. Torrey, Boston.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the headquarters of the organization, No. 161 Fifth-avenue. The President, WM. E. DODGE, Sr., occupied the chair. After the usual preliminary exercises and the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting, reports from the branch societies were made by the officers representing them. Each of these reported their societies to be in a flourishing condition, doing much good and increasing in numbers and the power to do. Mr. BOWLES COLGATE, one of the members lately returned from a European trip, gave some interesting details touching the working of kindred Associations in England. He called attention, as special features, to the practice in the Leeds societies of providing young men at the rooms with tea and coffee at cost prices, thus keeping many from the saloons who would go there after their weary day's work for refreshments of a less generous kind and among different associates, and to the establishment of a Saturday-night Brigade. The band of young men comprising this brigade had done much good by entering the doors of concert saloons, theatres, and other places still more objectionable, where they exercised their influence to bring away with them the youths who were thus giving way to temptation. The young gentleman concluded his interesting sketch amid general applause.

Rev. Mr. MARLIN, of Toronto, delivered an encouraging address to the young men of the Association, complimenting them earnestly on the good work they had accomplished and were pursuing. He thought the value of the Association could not be over-estimated. It helped well to supply the great want of large cities—healthful social pleasures and good society for its young men. It afforded this, he knew, for he himself, a stranger, had realized the comforts of its ever-open doors, its library, its newspapers, and the intelligent companionship of its members.

Mr. ETO, on behalf of the colored association, reported most encouraging progress, and was much applauded for an earnest, interesting speech.

The Rev. Mr. DURYEA, a young clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, whose eloquent tongue will make his name a familiar one ere long, was introduced to the members as one of their number, also returned from a European pilgrimage. Mr. DURYEA spoke at considerable length, and with remarkable descriptive power, of the progress of Christian labor throughout the field of his observations. He had left his home having in view a visit to the sacred East, but he found so much that was interesting in the living, acting world of the present, so much to think of, so much to do, that the past, even that past made sacred by associations of the Savior, was less absorbing to him. He had to deny himself the pleasures that a completed pilgrimage to the Holy Land would have given, such was the work he found to do amid the crowded cities of modern civilization. In England he made diligent inquiry into the working of kindred associations to this one, that he might bring some advice to them and encouragement to them. When he asked the question, what can you teach us that will help us, the reply was what do you know. He told his story of their labors here, and the reply universally was, "you have nothing to learn from us. You lack in nothing; you have energy, you have aggressiveness, you have method, you are doing your work well; go on and God bless you. This was encouraging. The kindred spirits in England looked to us even in the work of evangelization. Our influence is felt among the people in religion as in politics. The reverend gentleman then spoke eloquently on the effect of late events in the history of this country, on the mind of the masses in England, and as illustrative of its extent, he related the following anecdote: In Milan, as he sat at table, near by him sat a white-headed English gentleman with whom he entered into a pleasing conversation. During that intercourse the old gentleman said to him, as if summing up his argument: "I love your people, I love your people, Sir, but I hate your institutions." He asked him why. "Because, Sir, they make John Brights, and John Brights make trouble for us." [Applause.] Mr. DURYEA followed this recital with a stirring sketch of the Reform demonstration in Hyde Park as illustrative of the unmistakable uprising of the masses. He further referred to the reform which pointed at the abolition of the Church power, and repeated some of the most startling passages in the remarkable speech of the Earl of Shaftesbury in the House of Lords, when, addressing the Bench of Bishops, he forewarned them of a second Reformation. The eloquent gentleman then sketched the position of the Christian Church in Italy, Austria, Spain and France, pointed to the decadence of the Romish Church, eulogized the great Exposition, from his recollections of which he drew some vivid pictures illustrative of his argument of the unmistakable progress of a true civilization and a true church, and concluded his fervid and beautiful address amid great applause.

After benediction the Society adjourned to meet in September.

Emigration Statistics.

The following table, compiled from the records of the Commissioners of Emigration, shows the destination of emigrants landing at this port during the half year ending June 31:

Arkansas	27	New-Hampshire	106
Alabama	19	Nova Scotia	38
Australia	2	New-York	52,817
British Columbia	5	New-Jersey	3,405
Canada	992	Nebraska	300
California	818	North Carolina	10
Connecticut	2,256	New-Brunswick	30
Cuba	2	Oregon	4
Delaware	72	Rhode Island	1,147
Dist. of Columbia	267	Ohio	7,006
Florida	3	Pennsylvania	13,267
Georgia	84	South Carolina	60
Illinois	14,531	South America	2
Iowa	2,961	Texas	253
Indiana	1,525	Tennessee	200
Kentucky	677	Vermont	141
Kansas	388	Utah	30
Louisiana	260	Virginia	428
Massachusetts	5,511	West India	3
Maryland	617	Wisconsin	7,865
Maine	187	Idaho	6
Michigan	3,751	Nevada	1
Minnesota	2,081	Dakotah	2
Missouri	3,284	Colorado	16
Mexico	12	Prince Ed's Island	4
Mississippi	34		

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Officer MCKEEVER, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, arrested WM. GILLESPIE, a railroad employe, temporarily residing at Earle's Hotel in Canal-street. When the prisoner was brought before the Court a charge of grand larceny was made against him by Miss EMILY L. FAULKLAND, of No. 76 Christopher-street. It appears that the accused called upon the complainant on Sunday, and soon after he left the house, she missed her gold watch, valued at $75, and suspected GILLESPIE of the theft. When the prisoner was searched at the Station-house, the missing timekeeper was found in his possession, hence the complaint. The magistrate committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

SIMON WITKOWSKI, the New-Orleans merchant, who is accused of having swindled CARTER, KIRTLAND & Co., of No. 340 Broadway, by means of false pretences, was brought up before Justice HOGAN yesterday for examination. District-Attorney HALL appeared for the prosecution, and requested that the further hearing be postponed as several witnesses were unavoidably absent. The examination was accordingly adjourned until Monday next, when other complaints will be made.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

AN OLD STYLE OF LARCENY.

JAMES WILLIAM PHELPS, No. 143 Suffolk-street, alleges that on Sunday evening he made the acquaintance on the public street of JULIA LYMAN, and accompanied her to her apartments in Greene-street. While there, he states, his pocket-book was taken from his pocket, and $20 abstracted from it. He charges her with the theft. She was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

MORE POLICY.

Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, seems making a determined war upon the lottery and policy-dealers in his jurisdiction, as there has been one or more arrests each day for several days past. The last case was that of JOHN VAN BUSKIRK, of No. 16½ Carmine-street, who was arrested yesterday by Officer JIMNEN, and required by the Court to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

SNEAK THIEVES.

GEORGE CRAWFORD and FREDERICK DEMAREST acknowledged the theft of clothing from A. C. OVERTON, No. 205 Ninth-avenue, valued at $20, and they were sent to reiterate the admission before the Court of Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

There appears to have been more than the usual spirit of insubordination on Sunday last among the liquor dealers of the East side, as the arraignments yesterday for selling liquor on that day were greatly in excess of the usual returns. The following were the principal

EXCISE CASES:

At 6:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Officer CHAPMAN found the front door of the establishment of SAMUEL AUENBACH, No. 421 East Houston-street, open, and the bar exposed to view. AUENBACH had thus violated the Excise Law, and gave bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

At 6 o'clock on the same evening, the same officer discovered a more flagrant violation of the law at the saloon of JOHN KLEIN, No. 80 Lewis-street, where KLEIN was caught in the act of dealing out lager-beer to men in the room. The accused gave bail in $100 to answer at the General Sessions.

ADAM HENDRICK, No. 148 Avenue A, was seen by Officer BROWN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, not only dealing out the beer but receiving money for it—in fact openly selling the forbidden liquid. HENDRICK gave bail in $100 to answer at the General Sessions.

Officer COPELAND, of the Eleventh Precinct, swears unequivocally that on Sunday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, he saw LOUIS BUSCH, No. 371 East Houston-street, selling lager-beer openly, and BUSCH was thereupon required to give bail in the sum of $100 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

In the next case ale takes the place of beer. Officer REYNOLDS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, dropped in upon MARGARET WALL, No. 662 Water-street, where he found the bar exposed, and two men who had just quaffed a mug of ale each. MARGARET gave bail in $100 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

WM. STRAUP, No. 66 Hester-street, appears to have done a large business in the ale line on Sunday, for Officer SMITH, of the Tenth Precinct, makes oath that he found the bar exposed, the ale on tap, and persons with pitchers carrying the foaming beverage from the saloon of STRAUP. The accused had evidently violated the law, and gave bail in $100 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

There were several other cases, but they were dismissed, the evidence being held to be insufficient.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—Yesterday the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company, incorporated by an act of the last Legislature, commenced operations. The object of the Company is to "furnish employment to worthy disabled soldiers and sons of soldiers who lost their lives or became disabled while serving in the Volunteer Army of the United States, in regiments raised in and accredited to this State." The act of incorporation provides for the reception and delivery of property, packages and messages within the Metropolitan Police District, in such manner and at such rates as may be agreed upon by the officers of the Company and the parties requiring the services of the messenger, or as may be prescribed by the rules of the Company. The corporation have also the power to display advertisements, and to use their booths, stands or offices for the purpose of receiving, storing and sending out packages or messages, and may vend at retail newspapers, books, periodicals, stationers' goods, confectionery, fruits and flowers, under certain regulations. The Company also has the power to erect and maintain stands or booths on all the public streets—Broadway excepted—the number and size of the stands to be regulated by the Board of Health. Thirty applications for the privilege of keeping stands were received yesterday, which will be referred to the Board of Health.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF MARKET WAGONS.—For the convenience of owners of market wagons and to facilitate the collection of fees due, the Comptroller has ordered to be issued tickets with coupons attached, on the first of August next, which will permit the holders to occupy stands for six days. The tickets may be procured at No. 219 Greenwich-street, at a price of $1 50 each. The Comptroller is of the opinion that such a change in the mode of transacting this branch of the market business will meet the approbation and approval of all who are interested in facilitating the market trade; and while some inconvenience may be experienced at first, it is believed that a little time and experience will enable him to make the new system acceptable to all. Any person neglecting to procure such tickets will be required to pay the regular fee of 25 cents per day, and an additional sum of 25 cents each day as a penalty for not conforming to the above regulations, which will be enforced by the Collector.

FATAL RESULT OF A BLOW.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday over the body of JOHN NIEDERER, who died at St. Luke's Hospital from peritonitis, the result of a rupture of the intestines, caused by a blow received at the hands of WILLIAM WENDT on the 18th inst. The deceased and his assailant worked for CATHARINE ENGLEBRECHT, residing in Forty-fourth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and had been together for two years. They quarreled on Thursday, and during the rencontre which ensued WENDT struck deceased in the stomach, though he did not mean to hurt him. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts. Deceased was 32 years of age and a native of Germany. WENDT disappeared soon after the occurrence, and has not been seen since.

A BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a boy named FRANCIS SHIELDS, 13 years of age, was selling papers on car No. 35 of the Grand-street and Forty-second-street line, he accidentally slipped from the front platform when attempting to leave the car at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Madison-avenue, fell directly under the wheels, which passed over his head, killing him instantly. The boy resided at No. 200 East Twenty-second-street, but the body was taken to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner. The driver of the car, MICHAEL AHEARN, was arrested by officer PICKETT, of the Broadway Squad, and locked up at Police Headquarters to await the result of the investigation.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.—The baggage of the steamship *Ocean Queen* was fumigated yesterday, and all the passengers came up from Quarantine last evening except those from the *Isthmus*, among whom there had been some sickness. The latter were detained on the vessel for observation; should they remain well, they will be discharged as soon as their baggage is in a condition to be removed. The vessel will be thoroughly cleansed before she will be allowed to come up to the City; there is no sickness now on board.

FIRE IN WALKER-STREET.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the premises of WEISKER & BRO., dealers in millinery goods, No. 82 Walker-street, caused by a gas stove. It was extinguished with a loss to the stock of $100, and to the building of $50. Both losses are said to be fully covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN VITAL STATISTICS.—The Register, Dr. STYLES, makes the following report of the number of deaths, and the causes, in Brooklyn and country villages, during the week ending the 20th inst.: *Diseases.*—Cholera infantum, 81; cancer, 3; pneumonia, 6; diarrhœa; 15; typhoid fever, 2; marasmus, 21; premature birth, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 7; disease of the heart, 5; disease of the brain, 8; disease of the kidneys, 4; consumption, 23; remittent fever, 3; teething, 2; asphyxia, 1; hydrocephalus, 7; diabetes, 1; purpura, 2: bronchitis, 2; debility, 6; enteritides, 3; convulsions, 15; epilepsy, 1; scalds, 2; dysentery, 7; cholera, 1; diphtheria, 2; old age, 2; tumor, 1; colic, 1; puerperal peritonitis, 1; asthma, 2 lockjaw, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; croup, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; typhus fever, 1; suicide, 1. Total, 250. Stillborn, 17; colored, 7. Men, 25; women, 26; boys, 109; girls, 90.

Age.—Under 1 year, 123; under 2 years, 40; under 3 years, 8; under 4 years, 3; under 5 years, 8; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 15 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 5; 20 to 40 years, 25; 40 to 60 years, 17; 60 to 80 years, 8; over 80 years, 1.

Nativity.—United States, 214; Ireland, 20; England, 3; Germany, 11; British America, 2.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	2	XI	23
II	2	XII	9
III	5	XIII	12
IV	7	XIV	12
V	13	XV	8
VI	24	XVI	23
VII	12	XVII	4
VIII	11	XVIII	4
IX	27	XIX	4
X	20	XX	4
Villages			24

INSULTING FEMALES—CLUBBING A PRISONER.—About 7 o'clock last evening Officer SCOTT, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, saw a man under the bridge which spans Montague-street, near the Wall-street Ferry, speaking to some ladies who were passing, but seeing that the man was under the influence of liquor they walked on without noticing him. The officer came up and asked him what he had said to the ladies, when the man replied that it was none of his business. Taking hold of the prisoner the latter resisted, tried to trip him but failed, and also disarranged his clothing, whereupon the officer used his club and beat the man in the most fearful manner about the head, inflicting several serious wounds. The man's face and head were covered with gore and his clothing saturated with blood. On reaching the Station-house he gave his name as JAMES MCCARTY, residing at No. 175 Tillary-street. Surgeon COCHRAN was called in and administered to his necessities. MCCARTY had meanwhile become so faint that he could not stand up. He was committed. The charge against him is "intoxication and insulting females."

THE DANGER OF DIVING.—On Sunday last a young man named COX, employed as a coal-passer on the steamer *Naushon*, jumped from her deck head foremost into the water at Coney Island. On coming to the surface he remained motionless, which attracted the attention of several persons on board, who secured the body and drew it on shore. It appears that the water was only seven feet in depth, and COX, striking his head with full force upon the compact sandy bottom, dislocated his neck, causing instant death. On the return of the steamer the body was landed at North Eighth-street, E. D., and an inquest was held by Coroner SMITH. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and the remains were given in charge of Mr. OWEN GALLAGHER for interment. It is understood that the friends of deceased reside in Amity-street, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—In conformity with a resolution passed by the Brooklyn Common Council, Street Commissioner FUREY last week proceeded to tear up a switch placed by the Metropolitan Railroad Company in the vicinity of Grand-street, E. D., on which they constantly kept a car standing, thereby obstructing travel. The work was done, and he was about to remove another on Grand-street, when he was stopped on Saturday by an injunction issued by Judge DIKEMAN, restraining him from further interference in the matter. The Company have since relaid the switches.

THE MEYER GRAND LARCENY CASE.—AARON MEYER, the young man arrested in San Francisco recently, charged with the larceny of $1,300 by RAPHAEL BROWN of Boerum-street, E. D., had another hearing before Justice DAILEY yesterday. After the examination of two witnesses for the defence, Messrs. HENRY YOUNG and CHARLES ELWIG, the prisoner was again remanded, to await another hearing on Thursday next, the Justice refusing bail.

THE LATE SUICIDE.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday at No. 271 Myrtle-avenue, upon the body of WILLIAM MALIN, who committed suicide on Sunday morning by taking a quantity of prussic acid, while laboring under depression, caused by his inability to procure employment, and consequent lack of means to support his family. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

EXCURSION OF THE MADDOX GUARDS.—About 200 guests accompanied the Samuel T. Maddox Guards on their annual excursion up the Sound, yesterday, in the steamer *Naushon*. The excursionists sailed round Hart's Island, and landing at City Point, dined at the Bay View House. After dinner the delighted company indulged in dancing and song, and returned to the city in the evening.

SMALL BURGLARIES.—The residence of HENRY J. GURNELL, Cooper-avenue, E. D., was burglariously entered on Sunday, and robbed of wearing apparel to the value of $50....At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of Mrs. GRIMES, No. 2 Union-avenue, was also entered and robbed of linen, &c. to the value of $40.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR dull and declined 75c.@$1: Family, $10@$10 75. WHEAT dull, unsettled and lower; No. 1 Red sold at $1 90 for delivery next week; $1 75 was the best offer: receipts, 10,000 bushels. CORN dull and nominal at 75c. for No. 1 in bulk. OATS easier at 83c.@84c. for No. 1. RYE dull and unsettled at $1 35; the receipts are large. COTTON buoyant but unsettled, at 25c. offered for Middling, with no sellers, and holders have generally withdrawn. WHISKY steady, 30c. MESS PORK advanced to $24 cash, and $24 25 delivered this week. BULK MEATS higher; Shoulders, 11½c.: Sides 13c. BACON firm; Shoulders 12c.@12½c.; Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. HAMS unchanged. LARD dull at 12½c., with no demand. BUTTER firm at 18c.@20c. for fresh. CHEESE, 12c.@13c. EGGS, 15c. LINSEED dull and drooping. LARD OIL, 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM firm; Refined, 42c@45c.. Gold, 139, buying. Exchange steady. Money close.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR in active demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 for State, $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in good demand; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 30 and 2,000 bushels prime White Canada at $3 05, and 700 bushels prime White Canada at $2 95, and 1,000 bushels at $2 95, and 6,800 bushels Red Winter Canada on private terms. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 95c.@96c., and 8,000 bushels on private terms. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. MILLFEED firm; Shorts $24@$25 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Wheat 10c. and Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson River. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 70c.; to Albany 50c.; to New-York by rail and river 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—10,400 bushels Wheat, 120,800 bushels Corn, 4,560,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 22,900 bushels Corn, 1,050,000 feet lumber.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 22.

COTTON firmer and active; Middling Uplands 26½c. @26c. COFFEE dull. FLOUR declined $1 on the high grades of Extra and Family, and 50c. on all other grades. WHEAT in large supply; 40,000 bushels offered and nearly all sold at a decline of 15c.@20c.; Prime and Choice Maryland Red at $2 35@$2 40; medium grades, $2 20@$2 30; inferior grades $2@$2 10. CORN steady; sales of White at $1 10@$1 18; Yellow at $1 12@$1 14. OATS steady at 95c.@$1. PROVISIONS very firm and still tending upward; Bacon Shoulders 13c.@14½c.; Rib Sides $1 15.; Bulk Meats at ½c. a pound higher. MESS PORK and LARD dull but firm. SUGAR firm at 11¾@12c. for fair to good refining.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR heavy; low grades are a little lower. COTTON, 22c.@22½c. for strict Middling. HEMP nominally unchanged. FLOUR declined 25c.; Double Extra, $11@$11 25; Choice, $12@$13 50. WHEAT declined 10c.@15c., and active at the decline; Spring, $1 50; Prime Fall, $2 10@$2 22; Choice and Fancy, $2 25@$2 35. CORN advancing; Mixed, 95c.@$1 02; Mixed White, $1 08@$1 11; White, $1 13@$1 16. OATS advancing; sales at $1@$1 06. RYE scarce, at $1 40 without sacks. PROVISIONS advancing; Mess Pork, $23 75@$24. BACON—Clear Sides, 16c., held at 16½c.; Shoulders, 12c., held at 12½c.; Rib Sides, 15½c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 18½c.@20½c. LARD, 12½c.@13½c. WHISKY heavy.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 400 bbls. Spring at $11@$11 25. WHEAT nominal. CORN dull and drooping; No. 2 offered at 89c., without any buyers. OATS nominal; car lots selling at 74c. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK firm at $23, heavy. LARD unchanged. GRAIN in store—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 162,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Peas, 4,500 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 303,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels, Corn, 156,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; 11½c. on Corn to New-York.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR quiet but easier; Spring Extras $9 75@11 25. WHEAT dull and almost nominal at 98c.@$1 05 for No. 2. CORN dull at a decline of ½c.@1c.; sales at 84½c.@85½c. for No. 1; and 79c.@80½c. for No. 2. RYE dull at $1 23 for No. 1. PROVISIONS steady but quiet; MESS PORK $22 75. LARD 12½c.@12¾c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS active at $6 75@$8 20 for good to choice Smooth. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,0 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 3,250 bushels Wheat, 131,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 22.

TOBACCO—Sales, 109 hhds.; Lugs, $3 25@$5; common to medium Leaf, $6@$16 75; Selections, $20 25. FLOUR declining; Superfine, $7@$7 50; A No. 1 New, $12. WHEAT—New, $1 75. CORN—Shelled and delivered, $1 07. OATS, 90c., in bulk. RAW SUGAR—Choice, 15½c. MESS PORK advanced to $24. LARD firm; tierces, 12½c.; sales, 500 tierces at 12½c.; Kentucky Bagging, power looms, 24½c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c., packed. 100 tierces fancy Hams sold at 20c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c. New COPPER, 75c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 22.

COTTON firm; sales 600 bales; Low Middling, 24½c. @25c.; receipts 186 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES—No change and stock light. FLOUR quiet; Double Extra, $11 75; Choice $18 50. CORN firm; Yellow and Mixed $1 25@$1 35; White, $1 45. OATS firm at $1@$1 10; the stock is very light. PORK firm and active at $25. BACON—The stock is light; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. Gold, 140. Sterling, 151½@154; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅝ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $11@$12; Country do., $10 25@$10 75; Extras, $9 75@$10. WHEAT unsettled at $2 25@$2 35 for No. 1; $2@$2 02 for No. 2; $1 80 for No. 3, and $1 20 for Rejected. OATS firm at 64c. for No. 1. CORN active at 86c. for No. 1 old; 82c. for No. 2 old, and 68c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS—12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR from new wheat, $12. WHEAT steady; new Amber, $2 20. CORN unchanged. OATS quiet. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—2,200 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

FLOUR heavy; Superfine $8 50@$9 25. WHEAT dull; new Pennsylvania Red $2 50@$2 60; California White $3 10. RYE $1 65. CORN firmer and scarce; sales 6,000 bushels; Yellow Western $1 14; Mixed Western $1 12. OATS advancing; Pennsylvania 90c.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 22.

COTTON firm at 23c.@24c.; receipts, 122 bales. FLOUR firm; superfine, $9 50@$10. CORN firm; White, $1 25@$1 30. OATS advancing; sales at $1 05. PROVISIONS firm; MESS PORK, $25@$25 25. BACON—Clear Sides, 15c.; LARD, 14½c.@15c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, July 22.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 200 bales; Low Middling, 22c.@22½c. The late incessant rain, it is feared, is injurious to Cotton. Two-thirds of the crop will probably be made. The Corn crop is very fine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 22.

COTTON is in moderate demand, and prices are firm; sales 69 bales; Low Middling, 23½c.@24c.; Middling, 25c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 22.

COTTON nominal at 23c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 51½c. RESIN steady at $2 75@$6. TAR firm at $4.

AUGUSTA, Monday, July 22.

COTTON stiff, holders asking an advance; sales 34 bales; Middlings at 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27⅞; Reading Railroad, 54⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾; Gold, 139¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 22.

Beef Cattle is in good demand; sales of 1,600 head at 11c.@18c. Cows in fair demand; sales 150 head at $45@$80. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 5,000 head at 5c.@6½c. HOGS in good demand; sales 3,000 head at $10@$10 25 ℔ 100 ℔s., net.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	July 10	Havre	New-York
Helvetia	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Columbia	July 12	Glasgow	New-York
Persia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York
Baltic	July 13	Bremen	New-York
City of Cork	July 13	Liverpool	New-York
Malta	July 16	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 16	Southamp'n	New-York
City of Boston	July 17	Liverpool	New-York
Austrian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
St. Laurant	July 18	Havre	New-York
China	July 20	Liverpool	Boston
City of New-York	July 20	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	July 24	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Hecla	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	July 24	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	July 25	New-York	Bremen
Europe	July 27	New-York	Havre
Virginia	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
Atlantic	July 27	New-York	Bremen
Allemannia	July 27	New-York	Hamburg
United Kingdom	July 27	New-York	Glasgow
City of Antwerp	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	July 31	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Henry Chauncey	July 24	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	July 25	Havana
Corsica	July 27	Havana
Fah Kee	July 31	St. Jago de Cuba

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North America, for St. Thomas and Brazils. S. A.—H. L. Harvey, A. Ancell, R. A. Stewart, Rev. H. W. McKee and wife, Jos. Stewart, Daniel Rust, E. Du Berccau, H. Der Baz, Dr. H. De Masy and wife, Jas. P. Pratt, J. L. Beveton, A. S. Crist, wife and child, Mrs. Emma Boyle, A. Gonbenu, A. Ayman, D. E. Middleton, J. G. Morton, Isaac Jacobs, Gilbert Morton, J. Harris, E. L. Crawford and wife, D. Talmadge, Carl Dollberg, Chas. Bovals, A. Theurier, M. Kearns C. M. Squire, O. Stynnefeldt, Pat. Pember, V. Fulgers, Abraham Ely, Anna E., Amie, Giles and Galin Ely, Vin. Ulrich, John Lambert, Julia, Alice and John T. Lambert, P. Ryan, Chas. Lambert, Julia Lambert, J. A. Sandford, Louisa Sandford, Wm. B. Conklin, Thos. Johnson, Wm. Mann, Catherine Mann, Francis V. and Elena Sagarie, Edward Siven, C. Quantiss, T. Jacobi, F. Odorico, F. Varigettie, C. Cesare, Louis, Marie and Julia Wallace, J. J. Burden, M. Jaroses, A. Parals, J. Everson, C. Barron, M. A. Flynn, T. T. Gordon, E. C. Dunkin, John Beeney, H. D. Bart, Daniel Bart, M. Carlevarnis, J. Stewart, J. W. Graham, T. Carey, A. W. Birchall, J. Carvin, L. Percy, A. S. Crisp, Virginia and Mary Crisp, Charles, Mary, Sophie, Bridget, Patrick and Catherine Gallagher, John, Mary, Michael, Anna, Henry and Charles Sweeny, Jas. P. Pratt, Wm. Howard, Daniel, Mary, James, Bridget and Michael Boarty, Pat. Showlin, Edward and E. H. Pardon, N. Hoppa, Jonah Hollingsworth, Anthony, Catherine, Mary and Francis Ihm, G. S. Davidson, Jas. L. Proctor, J. Fernandez, H. Kopman, T. Brennan, J. Tooley, R. W. Brown, George and Johanna Johnson, Michael, Bridget, Mary, Ellen and Anna McCarthen, William and Margaret Foster, Emma, Ruth, Wm. H., Eliza and Elizabeth Van Gieson, James E., Helen E., Ida, George, Carrie and Mary Humphreys, Susanna, George and R. Foster, Coluto and Juan Marius, F. Molım, F. Serra, J. A. Craig, Jane Gude, Jean Claret, A. Pruro, Jean Pulmer, L. Judge, P. Fesenne, F. Lanning, John and Geo. Keeling, Wm. J. Gordon, W. J. Usher, F. A. Holten, L. D. Bead, C. Brown, James G. Stewart.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—W. S. Trott, C. H. Robinson, John H. Darrell, Ed. Smith, Mrs. Belle Brownlow, Miss Eliza Atwood, Miss Susan Atwood, Miss Susan Cox.

In brig T. H. A. Pitt, from Bermuda—Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and child, Mr. Leun, Mr. Spike, Mr. Young and 2 sons, Mr. Greenfield.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises.. 11 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 02 | Gov. Island.12 51 | Hell Gate... 2 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamships North America, Timmerman, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Arcus, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion.

Barks Quindaro, (Br.,) Stanwood, Lingan, Thompson & Hunter; Starr King, Anderson, Marseilles, James Henry; Helena, Jackson, Bangor, Holyoke & Murray.

Brigs Sally Brown, Matthews, Bonaire; J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; H. Porter, Frost, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; J. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay, B. B. Small & Co.; Virginia Price, Putnam, Norfolk, Va., E. Rowe & Co.; Angelia, Leighton, South Amboy, Simpson & Clapp; Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Cadiz, Jas. Henry; Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Lenoir, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Riverside, (Br.,) Cox, St. John, N. B., F. H Gibbons.

Schooners Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Stirling, Ellsworth, Providence, Rackett & Taylor; Mary Elizabeth, Williams, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; A. F. Ames, Ames, Elizabethport, J. S. Ingraham; Concordia, Thompson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Henry Castoff, Knowles, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Pointer, Nichols, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Statesman, Becker, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Quaker City, Newton, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Nellie Tarbox, Pendleton, Boston, J. S. Ingraham; Kedron, (Br.,) Lake, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; T. G. Davis, Eldridge, St. Kitts, Miller & Houghton; John Snow, Mitchell, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Laurel, Whayland, Baltimore; O. C. Acken Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlinson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, C. B., 4 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

U. S. storeship Relief, Belden, Baltimore 10 ds.

Ship Escort, Flitner, Liverpool June 16, with mdse. and 40 passengers to J. & J. Stewart. 15th inst., lat. 46 30, lon. 60 25, passed steamship Britannia, hence for Glasgow.

Ship American Union, Grant, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. and 289 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had very light winds the entire passage.

Ship Theresa, Mudgett, Cardiff 51 ds., with iron to Thomas Dunham. Had light winds all the passage.

Bark Fannie, (of Richmond,) Hinkley, Pisagua, Peru, 100 ds., with nitrate of soda to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Esperanza, (Span.,) Guis, Havana via Charleston 8 ds., in ballast to Ferrer & Medina.

Bark Eliza, (of Barbados,) Souper, Baracoa 12 ds., with mahogany, &c., to James W. Elwell.

Bark Brazilian, Wessels, Rio Janeiro 22 ds., with coffee to Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig J. Armstrong, Lent, St. Kitts 18 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to McColl & Frith. Sld. in co. with brig T. H. A. Pitt, for New-York.

Brig Julia, Logan, Demerara 22 ds, with molasses, &c., to master.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Steele, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., with oil to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Hamill Westbrook, Littlejohn, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Atlantic, Oakes, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Viola, Lewery, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. C. Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. M. M. Lindsey, Jones, Maryland.

SAILED—Steamship North America, for Rio Janeiro.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Below.

Brig Ottawa, from Cienfuegos.—(By pilot-boat Abm. Leggett, No. 4.)

Bark Lady Franklin, from Cow Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22.—Arr. steamers Saxon, Philadelphia; Clematis, do., for the Lakes—put in for coal; Nereus, New-York; Key West, do.; ships Magnet, Leghorn; Pontiac, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—The pilot-boat to-day reports the following vessels at Cape Henry: Bark Chanticleer, from Nassau for Baltimore, with guano; schr. Armada, from West Indies; Brem. bark Orpheus, from Philadelphia. Went to sea 18th, ship Julia Prundy; 19th, schr. Willie, brig Wardale; 20th, schr. Abbie Beverley, schr. Superior. Sailed, ship S. D. Thurson, from Baltimore for Havre.

July 22.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports the arrival of the bark Angelina Caroline, from New-York for Richmond. Sld. ship Premier, brigs Britannia, Freestone and Jose Palto, from Baltimore for foreign ports.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—Arr. steamship Gen. McCullum, from New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

POTOMAC RIVER—LOWER CEDAR POINT.

Official information has been received at this office that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected near Lower Cedar Point, on Potomac River, to take the place of the light-vessel heretofore stationed at that place.

The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of Aug. 6, 1867. The structure stands on a shoal in 2½ feet of water, mean tide, distant about 270 yards west from the position of the light-vessel, and with deep water within 150 yards.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, showing a fixed white light, which can be seen, when ascending the river, a distance of eight miles. When descending the river it can be seen as soon as the lighthouse is open from Mathias Point. By order.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1767.

Miscellaneous.

The brig E. Bigelow (reported as a schooner) is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

COLLISION.—The schr. Fannie Hazard, for New-York from eastward, and the schr. Harper, from the City, bound east, came in collision off the Stepping Stones on Sunday, when the Harper lost flying jib, jibboom, and had her bow stove in, and was obliged to return for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Chowan—brig, from Baltimore for Nevassa, July 18, lat. 36, lon. 75.

IMPORTANT LETTERS.—The following letter has come into our hands, and we publish it for the information of those who doubt the purity of Speer's Wine:

PASSAIC, Oct. 10, 1866.

This is to certify that Mr. Alfred Speer is a resident of this village, and, to my personal knowledge, has devoted a number of years to the manufacture of pure and valuable wines. He has a large vineyard in view of my residence, and has been for some time engaged in cultivating the Port Grape. The Port Grape Wine cannot be excelled by any American wine. It is bottled by Mr. Speer every season in large quantities, but not disposed of until it attains the age of four years.

D. B. SICKLES.

Some of our druggists have this wine direct from the vineyard.

OPORTO GRAPE CULTURE.

This country is becoming noted for the enterprise of wine-growers. New-Jersey particularly, where the celebrated Port Grape Wine is made purely from the grape juice. The following letter from an eminent physician who lives in sight of Speer's vineyard, will be of interest to our readers:

PASSAIC, Oct. 20, 1866.

I hereby certify that Mr. A. Speer of this village has a large vineyard of choice grape vines, which are looking very fine. He also purchases a great many grapes, not as yet producing as many himself as is required to keep his stock of wine full. He has the Port Grape, the wine of which is held in high estimation, and of which he has a large quantity on hand lying in his cellars, requiring age before he disposes of it.

R. A. TERHUNE, M. D.

The above wine can be procured of our druggists.

Mr. Speer has opened an office and store at No. 243 Broadway, New-York, where samples can be had free of charge. And Mr. Speer's wines of the finest quality are on exhibition, viz: Port Grape, Catawba, California Sherry, California Port, and the La Parissima wines. Ladies and families, especially the aged and invalids, will find this the only wine to give them the greatest relief in warm weather.

A. SPEER,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

READY TO-MORROW.—HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Hon. CHAS. A. SHAW, MAXIMILIAN and JUAREZ, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, E. B. FAIRFIELD, Rev. Dr. HAWES—Portraits, Characters and Biographies, given in the August Number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for AUGUST. Also, Queen Elizabeth, the Chinese Empire, the Study of Languages, Our New Possessions, with Map; Omaha and Nebraska, True and Untrue Marriages, How to Save Money, Success in Life, How to Get a Home, Boys and Girls—Should They be Educated Together? Miriam—A Poetical Elegy; Theory of Man's Organization, State Pride, Small Cautiousness, Surratt, Gen. Grant and the Presidency, Twelve Modes of Committing Suicide, Adulterations of Food, Answers to Correspondents, a rich Miscellany. $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Address your newsman, or S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 250, July 22, 1867.
74, 53, 78, 6, 21, 40, 23, 35, 52, 55, 24, 38.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 251, July 22, 1867.
27, 68, 36, 48, 11, 62, 73, 18, 34, 20, 67, 46, 28.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 260, July 22, 1867.
72, 33, 66, 56, 20, 12, 61, 47, 3, 41, 2, 77.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 261, July 22, 1867.
14, 30, 78, 49, 41, 53, 29, 11, 19, 8, 17, 56, 20.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 443, July 22, 1867.
70, 19, 25, 67, 78, 1, 73, 65, 32, 37, 35, 62, 74.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 444, July 22, 1867.
48, 29, 19, 39, 28, 3, 57, 17, 45, 63, 74, 36.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 367, July 22, 1867.
18, 62, 13, 40, 21, 35, 76, 47, 64, 56, 28, 5, 38.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 368, July 22, 1867.
21, 69, 66, 50, 16, 7, 73, 45, 19, 54, 36, 33.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 18 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON A BROADWAY and 4th-av omnibus, about 9 o'clock A. M. of yesterday, a small CANVAS VALISE, containing papers of no value to any person but the owner. Deliver to E. W. GANTT, Room No. 185 Everett House.